WESTERN RECORDER.

PRINTED UNDER THE PATRONAGE, AND FOR THE BENEFIT, OF THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY AND AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

VOL. VII. [THOMAS HASTINGS, EDITOR.] UTICA, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1830. [HASTINGS & TRACY, PRINTERS.] No 10.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

ON PRAYER.

"Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss."

(*Continued.*)

4th. Of a character opposite to that which I have just described, are such persons as have more regard to the appearance of activity in the cause of Christ, than to the cultivation of a real spirit of prayer. The individuals who fall under this description are somewhat numerous, at the present day, and they embrace considerable variety of character. No one will, on the whole, be found too active. This, in the nature of things, is perhaps impossible. Yet it is possible that many may do more wrong things than right ones, and that they may do right ones in a wrong spirit; or, if not exactly in a wrong spirit, they may fail to do them in connexion with what is properly termed a spirit of prayer.

The true prayerful spirit of christian activity, is a tender, melting spirit. "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed," says the Psalmist, "shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." Paul had this spirit at Ephesus, when, "by the space of three years," he "ceased not to warn every one, night and day, with tears." This tenderness, however, is to be distinguished from pusillanimity. It is united with steadfastness, courage, inflexibility of purpose. A weeping Paul was eminently distinguished for christian firmness and fidelity. In the midst of labours, perils and afflictions, such as no other man endured, he could say, "*None of these things* move me; neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy." Jeremiah was a remarkable example. None could have been bolder than he. Yet could he say, "O, that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people." Some measure of this same spirit, too, has been manifested in later times, by such men as Brainard and Martyn. Edwards, the sound, the logical, the enterprising, was known to shut himself up for hours together, giving vent to loud weeping. This is a spirit which must prevail. The man who possesses it is far from being peevish or gloomy. Neither is he unhappy, though a stranger intermeddleth not with his joy. His strugglings are strugglings against sin. His wrestlings are the wrestlings of faith. His hopes are those which are anchored within the veil. His joy is the joy unspeakable and full of glory.

Few, comparatively speaking, have been eminently distinguished for such a spirit as I have here described; and the reason is, that few are found to maintain daily, for any length of time, close, intimate communion with God. Like Peter, at the crucifixion, they "follow" the Saviour "afar off." Now and then they have a glimpse of his gracious presence; but the precious seasons are separated from each other by long periods of darkness and of doubt. Nevertheless, the persons who know any thing at all of the true spirit of christian activity, must know something of the peculiar feelings which I have here described.

Great activity may be manifested on the side of religion, independently of a christian spirit. In the natural man, it will be accompanied with self-complacency; and in the lukewarm Christian, it will be associated with a self-seeking spirit. In a time of general indifference, it is almost exclusively employed about the externals of religion. In a time of revival, it often shows that the agent is careful and troubled about many things, and cumbered with much serving. He sees so much to be done, and so little activity in others around him, that he cannot enjoy a moment's quiet. He is continually in a hurry, and would do fifty things at a time, if it were in his power. While his more favoured brethren are wrestling in faith, he is labouring under the corrodings of anxiety. When their faith wavers, and they begin to tremble for the ark of the Lord, he begins to complain of mismanagement; and when the work finally has ceased, he is the first to become ceremonious, as well as the last to relinquish the appearance of activity. Much of what he does may be right and commendable, in itself, yet, through the spirit in which he does it, it becomes a stumbling block to others. He now chides them for their inactivity; yet the more he chides them, the more they will indulge in it; till at length he yields to discouragement. He feels that all have finally forsaken him, and that farther efforts would be unavailing. He becomes restless, impatient, and irritable. He feels and acts somewhat like a disappointed man. Nothing can please him. Doubtless his brethren have sinned; but just now he is more troubled with their sins than his own. Nothing in the church, or in the minister, can now interest him. He never saw such a state of things before. Under almost any other circumstances, he could do something towards the promotion of a revival; but here there is nothing that he can do. Henceforward he must suffer and wait. He confesses his sins, and yet excuses himself. He knows that he ought to be active; but the things that he would do can no longer be done. He has no other resources; and now it would be more difficult to rouse him to activity, than to awaken any of his brethren, who yielded to sloth.

Now, the difficulty in the case of this man is perfectly apparent. Prayer would have done wonders for him. He has all along been destitute of that real, tender, melting spirit of prayer, which, for a time at least, supported and animated his brethren. They, too, were sometimes corroded with anxiety, and disturbed with impatience; but their anxiety would drive them to the mercy-seat, and their impatience to the valley of humiliation. They saw enough of sloth and mismanagement, to lead them to expose it in the strongest terms. But instead of becoming peevish and irritable on the occasion, they would pour out their hearts in prayer. They urged their brethren to awake to effort, and then supplicated mercies for them from the God of heaven. They plead with them; they expostulated; they warned them of danger. Yet this was done habitually, in the spirit of meekness and love, and accompanied with the breath of prayer. If it was sometimes done "with authority," it was also done with "long-suffering." In short, it was done habitually, in a praying spirit; and had their impatient brother also taken ample time for his closet devotion; had he taken time for calm, fixed, holy meditation, accompanied with the reading of the scriptures, and thus learned by experience how to pray and not to faint—how to wrestle with the angel of the covenant, and not to let him go without a blessing—all, comparatively speaking, might have been well with him. His work would have been better done; and more would have been accomplished. He would have had far more influence with his brethren and with sinners; and doubtless, if he and others like him had adopted this course, and persevered in it, the revival itself would have long continued.

I have here drawn a strong portrait, that the lines and features may be easily distinguished. I would hope that the exact original is seldom to be found. Yet, go where we may, among the churches of a land which has been distinguished for spiritual blessings, we shall always find the distinct traces of resemblance. To cultivate a spirit of prayer requires, under ordinary circumstances, a painful, laborious course of self-denial. But there is something in the hurried, yet superficial activity, that has now been described, which amounts almost to a self-sustaining principle. A spirit of prayer, under the most favourable circumstances, is ever prone to degenerate; yet the officious, hurrying, empty, working spirit, is often promoted by the very things which would destroy a spirit of prayer. It may even be kindled by vexation, and sustained by irritability. When will the disciples of Christ understand the heavenly chemistry of uniting fervent prayer with unremitting effort?—When will the churches learn the holy art of seconding all their efforts with the breath of prayer; thus crowning their work with faith, and love, and meekness, and every christian grace?

Brethren, the time is short. Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might. Yet do it in the spirit of a meek, tender-hearted, fervent, stable Christian.—Expend no breath upon it, but the breath of prayer. (*To be Continued.*)

For the Western Recorder.

"'Tis easy to tread the downward road," says the poet; and though it is the remark of a poet, and of a heathen poet too, its truth is corroborated by the experience of every age. As a general rule, it is unquestionably true, that if a person once enters upon the career of vice or error, he naturally, and almost unavoidably, proceeds from worse to worse, until death arrests his progress.—The moderate drinker, whose infirmities *require* the occasional relief of ardent spirits, becomes, by gradual, but sure steps, an habitual and incurable sot. The freethinker begins by denying, perhaps, but one of the fundamental doctrines of christianity. He would not treat religion with disrepect. Oh! no. He only wishes to reject the errors which have been introduced by designing priests, and adopted by their deluded followers. But, in his *wisdom* and *discrimination*, he soon detects new errors, until he finally becomes convinced that the whole system of christianity is a fabrication; the phantom of a distempered imagination, and unworthy of the credence of an investigating, unprejudiced and independent mind.

Examples in illustration and confirmation of my position, are too numerous to repeat. I will refer only to a single instance. I have seen a temple, dedicated to that *merciful* deity, who recognises little or no distinction between the just and the unjust. When it was yet new, multitudes thronged its portals, to hear the glad tidings of salvation to all men. In a few short years, I observed a change. The house was deserted and desolate; the untrodden grass flourished before its deserted doors; and its whole appearance indicated symptoms of premature decay. The questions very naturally arose, "Whence this change?" "Have men no longer an ear for the doctrines once proclaimed within those walls?" Upon inquiry, I learned, that the men whose funds and exertions had erected the house, and whose contributions had supported the preacher, no longer tho't it necessary to maintain even the form of religion. They had discovered an easier and less expensive method of silencing the reproaches of conscience, by denying entirely the existence of a moral Governor of the universe, and the consequent obligations of mankind. This, if I mistake not, is no uncommon train of circumstances; and the result was the natural consequence of the causes in operation.

There is a symmetry, a proportion, in truth, which affords the mind the most convincing evidence of its genuineness. The person who rejects any one important part of the system, destroys that harmony, that proportion, and renders one part inconsistent with another. So opposite are the natures of truth and error, that no philosophy can effect a reconciliation; no moral chemistry can produce an amalgamation between them. The mind perceives this inconsistency, and is driven to the necessity of abandoning one or the other. Reason pleads in favour of truth; but inclination, more powerful, leads to the adoption of those principles, which flatter pride and favour the indulgence of unholy propensities. Thus it is, that the errorist soon becomes a sceptic; the sceptic an infidel. Thus it is, that the universalist soon becomes a deist, and the deist an atheist.

These ideas suggest a weighty argument in favour of the inspiration of the scriptures. Let it once be admitted, that there is a self-existent sovereign Creator of the world, and it follows from the very nature of things, that he must be just such a being as the God of revelation; and that the duties and obligations of mankind to that Being, must correspond in every respect with the doctrines and precepts of the bible.

Might not a series of essays, on the truth of the christian religion, based upon this idea, be useful in this age of infidelity? As one of your readers, I should be pleased if some of your correspondents would take up the subject with this view. O. E. G.

Remarks.—The suggestion is a good one; and we should like to see it improved; not because it necessarily places the christian argument in the most undeniable light; but because it gives it a special bearing upon the *existing forms* and *aspects* of infidelity.

The Quarterly Register and Journal of the American Education Society, for the past month, contains a number of articles of uncommon interest. The following is one of them, which we present without abridgment:—

To the Editors.

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your request, I herewith submit to your disposal a few thoughts on the subject of aiding indigent young men of piety and promise, while in a course of education for the ministry, in a way, and upon principles, which will exert the happiest influence upon strength of character, taking the phrase in the widest and best sense. Your's, sincerely,

H. HUMPHREY.

Amherst College, December, 1829.

This is indisputably a subject of more than ordinary importance; and in its practical bearings upon the interests of the church, is becoming more and more important every day. It must be obvious at a glance, that in taking a poor young man from the plow, or the shop, and putting him upon a course of study, for seven or ten years, under the patronage of a charitable society, much care is requisite to preserve a just balance of character. A mere glance at the subject, however, is not sufficient; for I am fully convinced, that our first thoughts and experiments, will not, in general, be found the best.

To a benevolent mind, it is exceedingly delightful and animating, to think of taking hundreds and even thousands of pious young men from their lowly occupations, and gratuitously educating them for the gospel ministry. To see any of them, after they commence study, struggling, however successfully, with the adversities of their condition, is painful; especially when we consider the ample ability of the church to support them, and the sacredness of the work to which they are dedicated. And certainly there is danger, that some may be left to sink under discouragements, and ultimately to abandon the great object on which their hearts are set, for want of that pecuniary aid which might easily be afforded. But in framing a great system of charitable education, and directing all its movements, it is far more difficult than many are apt to imagine, to preserve a healthful equilibrium between the amount of assistance and of personal effort. To do just enough, and no more than enough for each beneficiary, is the great desideratum.

If all the poor and pious young men whom we wish to educate for the ministry, were perfectly holy, and if a vigorous and independent character had already been formed, when the implements of manual labour are exchanged for Virgil and Cicero, too much aid could scarcely be proffered; because no more would be accepted than is really necessary, and every dollar would be laid out to the best advantage. We must, however, take the objects of our bounty as we find them; and we shall always find them imperfect. Though piety and poverty are oftener associated, than piety and affluence, still pious indigent young men possess their share of human infirmities. These infirmities require discipline rather than aliment, and the grand difficulty is, so to graduate the amount of assistance, as to bring into the ministry, from the lower classes of society, the greatest aggregate of sound piety, practical good sense, real ability, strength of character, and well directed christian enterprise.

It is but a few years since the first Education Society was formed in this country. Before that time, if a young man, destitute of property, could, by dint of industry and perseverance, obtain an education, it was well. If not, however ardently he might desire to preach the gospel, either at home or in a foreign land, he must rest satisfied, if he could, with having cherished such a desire. *That* time is happily past. It is now agreed on all hands, and by almost all denominations of christians, that the demand for well educated ministers cannot be supplied in the ordinary way; and that it is the duty of the church to bring forward and aid such of her pious and indigent sons, as have promising talents, and as wish to be employed in the Lord's vineyard. Now this may be done, either by releasing beneficiaries entirely from efforts to sustain themselves, by paying all their bills for them, or by assisting them in part, where their own earnings and efforts fail. To the natural influence of these two systems upon the character of this class of ministers, let me now invite the attention of your readers.

It is in the power of this great christian community, to take every indigent pious youth of adequate talents, and carry him on from his first Latin recitation to his last preparatory theological exercise, without subjecting him to a moment's anxiety about the means of support; and if this is the best way, it clearly ought to be done. The only question is, whether a system of entire gratuitous support, is best calculated to form the character and develope the mental resources of our young Elishas, and to ensure the greatest amount of self-denying and useful labour in the ministry. When you take a young man and give him an education, your object is not answered by merely bringing forward another preacher. You wish him to have the advantage of all that discipline, whatever it may be, which is necessary to form a decided character, and to qualify him for more extensive usefulness. In order to make a full and fair experiment, then, seek out a youth of undoubted piety and good native talents, who is from fifteen to eighteen years of age, and offer to defray all the expenses of his education, provided he will devote himself to study, with special reference to the ministry. This being the very object upon which his heart has for some time secretly, but almost hopelessly rested, how does his eye kindle at the generous proposal. With gratitude which his emotions forbid him to articulate, he accepts your offer, and resigns himself implicitly to your direction. Instead of relying upon his own earnings and mental resources for making his way in the world, he now dismisses all care for food and raiment, and betakes himself to study. If his constitution can stand the shock of so great and so sudden a change from active and laborious habits to a sedentary life, (which is quite improbable), he applies his mind to books with diligence and success, and in two years or a little less, is prepared to enter college. But while by the aid of liberal and stated appropriations, he has acquired Greek and Latin, he has lost what little strength of character he had gained in his former condition. He begins to shrink from efforts and hardships, which he would once have rather courted than shunned; and is far less qualified at eighteen, than he was at sixteen, to sustain himself by his own exertions, or to engage in any difficult enterprise.

He enters college with his great object steadily in view, and at the end of four years more, finds himself prepared to commence his theological studies. And what, by this time, has become of all the industrious habits of his early youth? What independence of thinking and acting has he acquired? What strength of character has he gained? How much better is he prepared to go out and struggle with the adversities of life? So far from having gained any thing in these respects, he has been a loser every month, from his freshman to his senior year. The mere passive recipient of quarterly grants, he now receives his stipend as a thing of course, and almost forgets that it is the fruit of other men's industry and frugality. Having thus spent six years under the eye of his patrons, and having been entirely dependent on them for every dollar that he has expended, it is strange indeed, if he has not contracted a servility of feeling & action, extremely hostile to great plans and successful execution.

From college, you hand your beneficiary over, a good scholar, perhaps, and an amiable young man, to the theological seminary. There he spends three years more, making nine in the whole, since you took him from beneath his father's humble roof; and now, at last, your great object is accomplished. Having been a diligent student, and having sustained an unblemished christian character through all the stages of his education, he comes out a candidate for the ministry. And in many respects he is well qualified for the sacred office. His mind is enriched with various knowledge; he has a devoted heart, and is a good preacher. But in some almost essential qualifications, he is, and must be, extremely deficient. He has too long leaned upon others, to have a firm and elastic step of his own. The warring elements in the midst of which he used to sport in his boyhood, would now sweep him away in the beginning of their strife. In vain do you look for those bold outlines of general character, which had begun to appear when you released him from his manual toils, but which the easy dependence of so many years has entirely effaced.

You intended him, perhaps, for a missionary to the heathen; and his desires and yearnings all along, have corresponded with your wishes. But by helping him too much, you have disqualified him for the work, and thus defeated your own object. You have taken care that no storm should beat upon him; that no obstacle should be left in his path; that no great effort to sustain himself should be demanded. His habits are all of the passive kind. And how with such training, can he take his life in his hand, and go to savage lands, and encounter ignorance, and stupidity, and hate, and meet all the exposures, and privations, and discouragements of the missionary service? As well, almost, might you expect the delicate houseplant to endure the vertical fires of an African sun; or the tropical evergreen to flourish under the open sky of an arctic winter.

Perhaps when you first took up your beneficiary, the spiritual wants of our own new settlements pressed heavily upon your boding hearts, and you intended him for one of the pioneers of the "sacramental hosts of God's elect," in those vast regions of moral death. Perhaps, too, it was "his heart's desire and prayer to God," when he began to study, that he might enjoy the privilege of labouring for his Master there. But now he hesitates. Those regions are a great way off. Others, he hopes, will be willing to go, but how can he endure the hardships of such a service. Thus he lingers, and how can you blame him? If you intended him for a soldier, why did you not educate him accordingly? Would you accustom your son to sleep on the softest couch, for the nine years immediately preceding his enlistment for life? Nothing could be more preposterous. And yet, you now call upon the young man whom you have so liberally patronised as to unfit him for the hardships of the service, to redeem his pledge, by entering the great western valley.

If he is a man of the right spirit, (which I all along suppose to be the case), it may be, that urged by his conscience, and influenced by your wishes, he will go. But what share of resolution can he be expected to carry along with him, when transferred from your books, to the meagre and precarious subscription list of a few scattered families in the wilderness? How much more difficult will he find it to sustain himself, and how much less good will he be likely to do, than if had he been obliged from the first, to depend in a great measure upon his own exertions. How much better had it been for him, and for the cause of religion, to have put him upon the cheap and plain fare of his own earning, at least for a part of the time, than to have placed him in the best boarding houses.

Or if your beneficiary settles down in some small and feeble parish near home, how is he to make himself and his family comfortable upon a scanty salary, when he has been so many years unlearning all those lessons of economy, which necessity taught him before he began to study? How much less strength of character will he possess, and how much feebler will be the impulse of all his movements, than if he had been required to struggle with serious difficulties in the progress of his education?

(*To be concluded next week.*)

From the Boston Recorder.

FEMALE ATTIRE.

Possibly ths following remarks of the excellent Newton, on indulging in fashionable dress, may not injure some of our female readers. If none of them need the caution, none need take it:—

"To ladies of the greatest affluence, who love and fear the Lord, I will venture to suggest a word of caution. To you, I say nothing of the expense. You can, as the phrase is, very well afford it. And if, in other respects, you are generous and bountiful, ready to distribute, and willing to communicate, the *cost* of what you choose to wear is of no great consideration. But a nice attention to dress, will cost much of what is more valuable than money, your precious time. It will too much occupy your thoughts, and that at the seasons when you would wish to have them otherwise engaged. And it certainly administers fuel to that latent fire of pride and vanity, which is inseparable from our fallen nature, and is easily blown up into a blaze. I hope you will not be among the first of those who are eager to catch at, and give sanction to, every new mode; nor is it necessary, if the mode be decent and general, that you should be the last to adopt it. But something there should be in your exterior, to indicate, that though you do not affect a needless and scornful singularity, (which is often the source of censoriousness and envy), yet your heart is not set upon these little things. If a woman, when going to public worship, looks in the glass, and contemplates, with a secret self-complacence, the figure which it reflects to her view, I am afraid she is not in a frame of spirit most suitable for one who is about to cry for mercy as a miserable sinner.

"But I am not so much hurt by observing the materials, as by the manner of female dress; by what we call fashion, and the eagerness with which every changing fashion, however improper, is adopted, by persons whose religious profession might lead us to hope they had no leisure to attend to such trifles. If some allowance is to be made for youth on this head, it is painful to see mothers, and sometimes possibly grand-mothers, who seem, by the gaudiness and levity of their attire, very unwilling to be sensible that they are growing older.

"These impropriеties are not simply ridiculous. They are serious evils in a religious view; and to speak of them in the gentlest terms, they are signs of a careless, inconsiderate spirit, unsuitable to a professed regard to the gospel. We are required to attend to the things that are lovely and of good report. Every wilful deviation from this rule is sinful. Why should a godly woman, or one who wishes to be thought so, make herself ridiculous, to please and imitate an ungodly world?"

From the Calvinistic Magazine.

The following beautiful paragraph is from the pen of a female correspondent in Andover, Connecticut:—

"BABES IN CHRIST."

This scriptural similitude is a perfect one. Mark the movements of a new-born infant. It opens its wondering eyes to the light; it springs at the sensation of sound; it readily weeps and smiles; it would fly, if possible; yet it labours to creep; it increases in strength, and ventures to try the use of its feet. Now, is peculiarly a time of danger. It grows confident of its own ability; presumes beyond due bounds; falls into the fire and water. What if there was no tender friend to stretch out a fostering hand? What if there was no physician to apply a suitable remedy? The growing child has a climbing propensity; and well it might climb, if it would cautiously take for a companion its watchful guardian. But it prefers going by stealth, for the purpose of mounting forbidden precipices. The vigilant protector sees what is done, follows with extended arms, and calls gently, lest the inconsiderate wanderer, affrighted with the guilt of having broken the command of an affectionate lawgiver, should tremble and plunge to destruction. The infant is restored to safety, but not to contentment. Surrounded with variety, and eager in pursuit, it weeps for toys not allowable. If denied, it grows boisterous, and needs the chastising rod. The parent, not willingly, but in love and faithfulness, inflicts a stroke; but this only awakens opposition. The child must not be left in this rebellious state. Stroke after stroke is repeated, in view to the dignity of the parent, and the best good of the beloved child, till it is brought to obedient, dutiful, respectful submission. Dear Saviour! how great is thy patience! Blessed be thy name! "Whom thou lovest, thou lovest to the *end*." S. W.

DR. PAYSON IN THE FAMILY.

"Another precious passage is that in Zechariah, "In that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses, *holiness to the Lord*," &c. I preached on it lately; and among other things observed, that, in that day, every action would be performed as the most solemn religious duties are now; every house and place would be a temple; every day like a Sabbath; and every meal like the Lord's supper. We have since been trying to have the prophecy fulfilled at our house; and though we succeed miserably enough, yet the bare attempt has given us a happiness unknown before. One thing, which has been greatly blessed to us, is, having family prayer, at noon, as well as morning and evening. It showed us how far we often get from God, during the day, even when we begin and close it with him. In some families, this would be impossible; and then half an hour spent alone would answer the purpose as well. I find it requires almost constant rubbing and chafing, to make the blood circulate, in such frozen souls as ours; and, after all, it avails nothing, if the Sun of Righteousness does not shine."

——"I will give you a little sketch of our family way of living, that you may adopt it, if you please. In the first place, we have agreed, that if either of us says a word, which tends in the least to the discredit of any person, the rest shall admonish the offender; and this has entirely banished evil-speaking from among us. In the next place, we are careful, especially in the early part of the day, as at breakfast, to converse on nothing which is inconsistent with a prayerful frame. Christians, I believe, generally think they do pretty well, if they pray twice a day; but I see not why we are not just as much commanded to pray without ceasing, as to pray at all. We sometimes, however, allow our minds a little relaxation at dinner, by conversing on other subjects, than those which are strictly religious. At the beginning of the evening, before the candles are brought in, if I am at home, which is not very often the case, we all sit down, and take a little tour up to heaven, and see what they are doing there. We try to figure to ourselves how we feel, and how we shall feel, and what we shall do; and often when we are trying to imagine how they feel, our own feelings become more heavenly; and sometimes God is pleased to open to us a door in heaven, so that we get a glimpse of what is transacting there; and this fills us so full of impatience, that we can scarcely wait till death comes to carry us home. If we cannot get together before tea, for this purpose, we take a little time after prayers, before separating for the night; and, I assure you, it forms an excellent preparative for sweet sleep. But enough of this at present; if you like it, I will tell you more by-and-by."

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The following statement of the religious denominations in the United States, drawn from the Journal of the American Education Society, is not presumed to be exact; but the editors of that work have taken much pains to make it as nearly so as the nature of the case will admit. In some cases only partial reports have been returned, and of course in such cases, the aggregate numbers here given are too small.

Congregationalists of New-England.—*Orthodox*—Ministers, 800; vacant churches, 250; communicants, 115,000. *Unitarian*—about 150 congregations.

Presbyterians in the United States.—Synods, 16; presbyteries, 90; communicants, 146,297.

Reformed Dutch Church.—Ministers, 117; churches, 155; vacant churches, 6.

German Reformed Church.—Churches, about 400; communicants, 30,000.

Episcopal Church.—Bishops, 13; clergy, 507; churches, 593.

Associated Calvinistic Baptists.—Associations, 206; churches, 4,027; ministers, 2,749.

Moravians.—Congregations, 23; ministers, 23; members, about 6000.

Methodists.–Bishops, 3; travelling preachers, 1533; superannuated, 109; members in society, 421,105; number of local preachers unknown.

Evangelican Lutheran.—About 200 ministers, and 800 congregations.

New-Jerusalem Church.—Ordained ministers, 8; priests and teaching ministers, 6; licentiates, 12.

Christian Society.—From 800 to 1000 churches.

Universalists.—Between 200 and 300 congregations.

Roman Catholics.—Number not known; estimated several years ago at 600,000, and has increased much since.

Freewill Baptists.–Ministers, 242; churches, 335.

Friends.—Whole number estimated at 750,000.

Shakers.—Societies, 19; preachers, 40; population, 5400.

Seven-Day Baptists.—Churches, 18; ministers, 29; communicants, 2862.

Six Principle Baptists —Churches, 15; ministers, 20; communicants, 1500.

Tunkers.—Churches, 33; ministers, 30; communicants, 3000.

Mennonites.—Churches, 225; ministers, 200; communicants, 20,000.

Free Communion Baptists.—Churches, 32; ministers, 23; communicants, 1284.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

The following circular has been issued by a committee appointed for that purpose in Boston, Feb, 8th, 1830. Five of the signers of the circular are distinguished counsellors at law, and may be supposed to have weighed the opinions they have expressed:—

Fellow-Citizens—At a very respectable meeting of gentlemen from all parts of the commonwealth, convened by public notice in the hall of the House of Representatives of the state-house in Boston, on the 21st ult. the undersigned were appointed a Committee of Correspondence; and it was made one part of their duty to address a circular letter, on the present relations between the United States and the Indians, to their fellow-citizens in all parts of the commonwealth.

When the enclosed memorial was adopted, which was on the 8th inst. at a very respectable meeting, of which public notice had also been given, the same duty was again assigned to the committee; and, in both instances, the assignment was made without a dissenting voice.

The committee are impelled, therefore, by the instructions of the meeting, as well as by their own feelings, to address a few words to the friends of humanity and justice, in every part of the commonwealth, on this exceedingly important subject.

The question now depending, as it is understood by multitudes of candid and intelligent men, in nearly all parts of the United States, is no less than this: *Shall the people of the United States faithfully observe the solemn treaties, which they have made with the Cherokees and other Indian nations, according to the true intent and meaning of those engagements, and the understanding of the parties?*

You will exclaim at once, *It is impossible that there should be any doubt how this question must be answered.* We would gladly think so too; but when we call to mind, that some politicians gravely declare Indian communities *not to be nations*, and treaties with Indians *not to be binding;* and that other politicians insist on *expediency*, as the only proper rule of public morality, so far as Indians are concerned; when we find some writers and speakers refuse to look at public engagements with the Indians, but plead the right of releasing themselves from these engagements, on the ground that the Indians are poor, and weak, and degraded, and rapidly tending to extinction; when we observe, that the most authentic facts, respecting the present improved condition of the Cherokees and Choctaws, are utterly disregarded, by nearly all those who urge their removal; and that the imagined interest of several states is constantly and powerfully at work to devise the means of acquiring the lands of the Indians; and when we advert to the fact, that the President of the United States, and the Secretary of War, have repeatedly declared to the Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws, that these tribes cannot be protected against the laws of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, although it is perfectly obvious, from the treaties themselves, and the construction that has been given them, ever since the year 1785, that one principal object of all the treaties was the protection of the Indians from all intrusion of whites, either for purposes of settlement, or jurisdiction; when we see all these things, and remember, that, in the language of Mr. Wilberforce, "self-interest is an overmatch for benevolence," we cannot but feel greatly concerned, lest the character of our country should receive a deep and lasting wound, and the Cherokees and other tribes should experience great injustice.

There has never been an occasion, since the declaration of independence, on which it more became the people of the United States to speak their minds, than on the present. Every citizen, who is capable of feeling any thing, must feel deeply for the honour of his country; every citizen ought, therefore, to become sufficiently acquainted with the merits of this question, to express his opinion upon it.

Yet there is danger that the voice of the public will not be raised to such a note of earnestness and remonstrance, as to arrest the present course of events. Certainly no one should presume that this will be done, unless men of character and intelligence in every part of our country, will spend some time, and take some pains, to direct the attention of their fellow-citizens to this subject

But if the people generally should manifest a deep interest in the pending controversy, and should insist on the most scrupulous regard to good faith, and to a kind, humane, and generous, as well as just course of conduct with the Indians, it is plain that results highly beneficial may be expected.

The national conscience should be kept awake and alive to all public measures, which are to have a bearing on the reputation of the country, or in the estimation in which the cardinal virtues of truth and justice are held. In regard to no subject whatever, would a general apathy be so dangerous in its consequences, and so discreditable to the people.

In accordance with the views of the meeting which we represent, permit us to suggest, that meetings should be called in the various towns of this commonwealth, where they have not already been held, at which meetings the *rights of the Indians* should be considered, the enclosed memorial read, and measures taken to express the opinions and feelings of the people, in a memorial to Congress, from inhabitants of each town.

It is desirable that this should be done without delay, as Congress will probably act upon the subject at the present session; and within a few weeks public-spirited efforts in behalf of the Indians may be too late.

In the preparation of memorials it is not necessary, that, generally speaking, documents of this kind should be long. In New-York, Philadelphia, Hartford, and other places, memorials have been written, which contain regular and elaborate discussions. Reference may be made to any of them, or to the one printed on the enclosed pages, by petitioners in other places. We would therefore offer the following paragraphs, as the form of a short petition:—

"*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.*

"The memorial of the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of in the county of and commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully represents:—

"That your memorialists feel constrained to come before the National Legislature with an earnest request, that the public faith may be preserved inviolate, in all the transactions of the government with the Indians; that these dependent allies, some of whom have been models of good faith and good neighbourhood, may be treated with kindness and generosity, as well as with justice; that no encroachment may be made upon their right of territory, or right of self-government, as guaranteed by numerous treaties; and that they may be secure in their possessions, which they derived from their ancestors, of which they are now in the peaceable enjoyment, and to the continued occupancy of which they have, in the language of the chief justice of the United States, "*a legal and just claim*," independently of the United States.

"Your memorialists would refer your honourable body, for what they deem a correct exposition of principles on this subject, to a memorial adopted by citizens from all parts of the commonwealth, at a public meeting held in the representatives' hall of the state-house in Boston, on the 8th of February, 1830; and would only repeat their importunate prayer, that nothing may be done, or permitted, inconsistent with the great principles of public morality, or with a strict and conscientious regard to the obligations of good faith.

"*And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.*"

A short form, like the preceding, will answer every purpose, in towns where gentlemen cannot be found having sufficient leisure to go into a full and particular examination of the subject. But where such gentlemen can be found, we think that real advantage may be derived from elaborate memorials, written without reference to each other.

In many towns, it may not be convenient, or practicable, to have a public meeting. We would recommend, in such cases, that some one, two or three gentlemen would prepare a memorial, sign it themselves, offer it for signature to their fellow-citizens, and speedily forward it to the member of Congress of the district in which the petitioners live, with a request that he will present it to the House of Representatives. It may be well, also, that a certified copy of the memorial, and the signatures, should be forwarded to one of the Senators of the commonwealth, that it may be presented to the Senate.

It is proper, and according to usage, that the memorials adopted at public meetings, should be forwarded to Congress, authenticated by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretaries; but this should by no means supersede the forwarding of memorials from the same towns, containing the signatures of the citizens generally, in their individual capacity.

Permit us to urge the consideration, that it peculiarly becomes a free and intelligent people to express their minds on questions of public justice and national morality. Such questions should never be confounded with party politics, nor with personal predilections or antipathies.

We are, fellow-citizens, with sentiments of sincere respect, your obedient servants,

Wm. B. Calhoun, *Sam'l M. Worcester*,
Leverett Saltonstall, *Charles G. Loring*,
Rufus Choate, *Edward Reynolds*,
Samuel Hoar, *Jeremiah Evarts*.

Boston, February 22, 1830.

TEMPERANCE.

GOUT—INFALLIBLE CURE.

"I shall proceed," says Dr. Garnet, "to give some directions, which, if rigidly persevered in, will not only afford relief in the fit, but will prevent its return with such violence, and at last totally eradicate it, provided the constitution be not completely exhausted, and almost every joint stiffened with calcarious concretions. The whole secret consists in abstaining, *in toto*, from alcohols in every form, however disguised, or however diluted. He must not take it, either in the form of liquors, cordials, wine, or even small beer. I believe there never was an instance of a person having the gout, who totally abstained from every form of alcohol, however he might live in other respects; and I doubt very much, if ever the gout returned after a person had abstained from fermented or spirituous liquors for two years.

"Temperance in eating, and exercise, are no doubt, powerful auxiliaries, and tend very much to promote health; but still they will not secure a person from a return of the gout, without this precaution. There seems something in alcohol, which particularly brings on this state of the constitution, and without it, it would seem that gout could not be produced. Here then is an effectual method of curing the gout, which will no more return, if this method be strictly persevered in, than the small-pox will attack the constitution after inoculation."

[He then states the regimen and diet which it is necessary for a patient to observe, and concludes thus]:—

"The grand secret, however, in the cure, as has been already observed, but which cannot be too often inculcated, is to abstain *in toto*, from every thing containing alcohol."

Temperance within the Bounds of the Albany Presbytery.—The last narrative of the Albany Presbytery, contains the following paragraph:—

"The cause of temperance during the past year, has been rapidly on the advance. A large part of the members of our churches, regulate their conduct on this subject, by the principal of entire abstinence. In many of our congregations, there are efficient societies for the promotion of temperance: And in the city of Albany, especially, there is a large and prosperous society of young men, who have addressed themselves to the object with a degree of enthusiasm well becoming its importance. In those places in which societies have not yet been established, public opinion is evidently preparing the way for them; and there is good reason to hope, that the mass of our sober population will soon take a decided stand on this subject. A considerable number of instances have come to our knowledge of the hopeful reformation of confirmed drunkards; and also of merchants, who have been accustomed to deal largely in ardent spirits, who have from the sober conviction of duty, completely abandoned it. In Union college, we understand, little use has been made of spirituous liquors for the last two or three years; and that public opinion at this time, would forbid its being brought within the college walls."

A warning to moderate drinking Fathers. Said Mr.——, who lately died in the *alms-house* in this town, to a friend who called on him just before his death, "*A tea spoonful* of rum and molasses has brought me to this place." When this man was a small boy, his father was in the habit of drinking a little rum and molasses in the morning. When he had finished his own dram, he gave his little son a taste from the *tea spoon*. His son thus formed a habit, which robbed him of property and respectability, and brought him to a miserable death in the alms-house.—*Philanthropist.*

"*Am I to blame, mother?*" said a young lad, the other day. The lad had joined a Temperance Society. His father and mother (probably *temperate* drinkers) appeared to be displeased with him. The mother openly chided. After a long silence, the boy broke forth: "Am I to blame, mother? Sister Mary has married a drunken husband, who abuses her every day. Sister Susan's husband was intemperate, and has gone off, and left her; and you are obliged to take her home, and take care of her children. Brother James comes home drunk almost every night. And because I have joined the cold water company, and you are likely to have one sober person in the family, you are scolding at me! Am I to blame?"—*ib.*

More than four hundred dealers have relinquished the trade in ardent spirits. More than fifty battalions, regiments, and smaller military bodies, have during the year, taken orders for the disuse of ardent spirits on their days of parade and drill.—*ib.*

INTELLIGENCE.

MALTA.

The Jewish Expositor announces the safe arrival at that place of Rev. Mr. Nicolayson and lady, and Mr. Farnum, as missionaries sent out from the London Society. The letter states that the "American friends," Messrs. Bird, Goodell, &c. were still there, and would not return to Smyrna till spring. Mr. Abbot, who had gone some time since to Constantinople, with his family, was expected soon to return to Beyroot. Still, as there was yet some degree of uncertainty, about these movements, the writer and his associates Messrs. N. & F. would lose no time in taking a tour to the Barbary coast, as directed by the committee, and had already engaged their passage accordingly. Mr. Bird, having previously gone over the same ground, afforded them much valuable information. They go furnished with the Hebrew bible, first to Tripoli, and afterwards through the interjacent towns, to Tunis. They would return to Malta in February. A postscript, by another hand, mentions their departure.

A MOVEMENT AMONG THE JEWS.

Mr. Wolff mentions, in the Jewish Expositor, that while at Jaffa, about a hundred Jews arrived at that place from Constantinople, on their way to Jerusalem, where they intended to remain till death. The editor of the Expositor says, that information of a similar kind has been received from various countries; and that great numbers have already embarked for Jerusalem, probably, in the expectation of a coming Messiah.

The Expositor contains, also, the following articles:—

Berlin.—Two members of the committee of the Berlin Society for promoting christianity among the Jews, during the last summer, undertook a journey through a part of Prussian Poland, in order to ascertain the real state of the Jews, with reference to missionary exertions. They agreed in stating their conviction, that a great work is going on among the Jews in the districts they visited.

Breslau.—Professor Schiebel gives a very gratifying account of the increase of Jewish proselytes in Silesia. Two Jewesses have lately been baptised. Three respectable Jewish-christian families have for some time been in the habit of assembling regularly, with a few other christian families of their own rank, for reading the scriptures. The Jews of Breslau and the neighbourhood, who are very numerous, are chiefly of the "enlightened" class. This town is a most desirable missionary station, and a school might also be established, with every hope of success. The Rev. R. Smith resided there some time; but the exigencies of the mission at Warsaw rendered his removal necessary, and at present the society has no missionary to supply his place.

Dresden.—There are at present eleven Jewish children in the institution here. According to the present arrangement, they receive daily christian instruction from Mr. Zahn, the director of a seminary for educating young men as schoolmasters.

Abridged from the Christian Mirror.

GOOD NEWS FROM A FAR COUNTRY.

It appears from the London Methodist Magazine for December, that the inhabitants of Tonga, and other Islands of the South seas, in the neighbourhood, are undergoing a remarkable change of character. The call for christian instruction is most urgent and affecting. Capt. Henry, having touched while on a trading voyage, at the Navigators', Vavaus, and Habai islands, states that the first inquiry at nearly every place, was, "Have you any missionary on board for us?" On one island, where no missionary has yet set his foot, a chapel has been erected by the poor natives, in full expectation that a missionary will come & take up his abode with them. In one island amongst the Habais, they have even persuaded an ungodly sailor to become a public instructor for them; and as far as they are taught, they have cast away their idols, and are worshipping Jehovah alone.

Capt. Henry visited the station at Nukualofa, on the island of Tonga, where Rev. Messrs. Turner and Cross labour. Here also the change is great. The greater part of the chiefs have a strong desire for missionaries. At the Habai islands, a short distance from Tonga, and under the same government, they have actually made a sailor teach them to read, and write on the sand, and pray in the chapel on Sunday. One of the chiefs has given up his house for a chapel. At the island of Niua, they built a very neat chapel, and were greatly disappointed, when our vessel arrived, to find we had not brought them a missionary, saying, "The missionaries have been long at Tonga; if they had been half the time at Niua, the whole of the inhabitants would have embraced christianity." At Vavau, they express great desire to have missionaries, and have written to Tonga for one. The whole of the islands appear to be of one mind.

In *New-Zealand*, a similar cheering prospect has recently arisen. Mr. Leigh writes, that several captains, who had lately visited distant parts of New-Zealand, declare that the labours of the missionaries have spread among the natives far and wide; and that many of the prayers learned by the tribes, are well known by other tribes and native people, hundreds of miles distant; that the one desire of the chiefs, at the places they have visited, is to have missionaries. The committee in London (methodist) have resolved on sending out five new missionaries to these islands.

Ceylon.—Death of Mr. Chater.—Most of our readers will recollect this Baptist Missionary, and his co-operation with the American missionaries at Ceylon. He died, Jan. 2d, 1829, at sea, on his return to England for his health.

A letter from Rev. Hendrick Siers, the fellow-labourer and survivor of Mr. Chater, mentions the continued success of the mission with which he is connected. In the former part of last year, he baptised fourteen persons, belonging to the British regiments in the island. Seven more were candidates for that ordinance. Four others were baptised; one of whom, who is head clerk of the Auditor-General's department, and of whose talents he thinks highly, promises to be uncommonly useful.—*Vt. Chron.*

Calcutta.—Native Church.—After labouring for twelve years, "without reaping any fruit," the missionaries of the London Society begin to be rewarded for their toils. A native church of eight members has been formed, "to whom the ordinances of religion are regularly administered every Sabbath afternoon." The congregation usually consits of between twenty and thirty. In June last, two more persons had renounced heathenism, and appeared to be seriously enquiring after truth.—*ib.*

Religion rising in Bavaria.—Rev. Mr. Pinkerton, agent of the Bible Society, writes thus from Munich:—

"There is a small branch of the Bavarian Bible Society established among the Protestants who reside here; but their number is not above 6,000 souls, amidst a population of 54,000 Catholics, and 500 Jews. Great exertions are now making among the Protestants, to restore sound principles to their churches and schools, and, in many parts, with pleasing effects; and in a few weeks, they have the prospect of obtaining a gospel ministry here, a privilege which they have never yet enjoyed, since they obtained liberty of public worship."

Canada Mission.—By a letter, just received from one of the Vermont missionaries in Granby, L. C. we have the animating intelligence that a powerful influence of the Holy Spirit seems to attend his labours in that place. It is a fact worthy of the most interested reflection, that almost all our missionary labours in that region seem to have been attended with a divine blessing. Are the people more ready to appreciate the gospel there, than among ourselves? or are the *motives* which furnish it, more pure? Perhaps both.—*Vt. Chronicle.*

Human Sacrifices in India.—A circular, enforcing the duty and practicability of a speedy and entire abolition of human sacrifices in India, has been published in the principal religious magazines in Great-Britian, preparatory to a public meeting in London, which is to be called at no distant period, for the purpose of presenting petitions on the subject to both Houses of Parliament.

New Charity.—By a donation of Mrs. Bailey, of Brixton, "a fund has been established for the maintenance and education of orphan daughters of gospel ministers, and members of churches, who have lost both parents, from the ages of nine to fourteen, and then placing them in situations to enable them to obtain a respectable livelihood."—*English Paper.*

A missionary society has been formed in Austria, under the patronage of the Emperor, the chief object of which is to provide missionaries for the diffusion of christianity in South-America.

REVIVALS.

The tokens for good, in many of the churches around us, are gradually increasing. A marked degree of unanimity and tenderness is manifested. The spirit of meekness is abroad. There is beginning to be some evidence of special prayer, of faith, and of expectation, accompanied with precious instances of conversion, in places not hitherto mentioned. For these things let us thank God and take courage. Let us realise more of our responsibility as Christians, and devote ourselves more unreservedly to the cause we have professed to love. Doubtless there is still too much of sloth and of worldliness in the midst of us.

Morrisville, Madison Co.—Our readers are aware of the existence of a revival at this place. The following extract of a letter from the clergyman who is labouring at M. gives some of the particulars:—

"The revival which commenced in this place, some time in November last, continues its progress in a gradual manner. A dark night preceded its commencement. It did not begin by chance, nor by miracle, nor without the use of means, under the divine blessing. A Sabbath school had been some time in operation; and this, by a little exertion, was revived and increased to about three times its usual number. Special prayer was made for the school. A female prayer-meeting was appointed once a week. A weekly lecture and neighbourhood meetings were set up; and while his people were confessing and making supplication, the Lord heard in heaven. Christians in several cases were very deeply affected, and sinners were convicted. Christians continue to pray; the truth is preached, and the Spirit, like a gentle rain, continues to descend. The church, as a body, are harmonious in promoting the work. An unusual spirit of prayer has attended the revival from its commencement. Our evening meetings are crowded with attentive hearers. The congregation on the Sabbath is still and solemn. Having witnessed about thirty general revivals since my christian profession, I can say that I do not recollect of any that have seemed more like the Lord's work. The Sabbath school shares richly in the blessing. About forty are indulging hope of having experienced a change of heart; the majority of whom, if not nearly all, have been brought up under religious instruction. Fifty of these have been examined for the church. Among the hopeful converts are seven or eight heads of families. The work increases; and we desire that all praying Christians who hear of the revival in Morrisville, will pray for us. I hope at some future day to be able to tell you more about this revival, and to notice some interesting facts which have occurred; but at present I have not time. Your's, &c. N. S. SMITH.

Albany Presbytery.—Extract from the narrative:—"The churches to which the largest additions have been made, and the only churches in which revivals to much extent have existed, are the fourth in Albany, the church in Schenectady, and the church in Kingsburg; though there are several other places in which there have been some pleasing tokens of special divine influence. It is understood that the college at Schenectady, though not specially favoured at this time, by the effusions of the Spirit, is distinguished by the generally correct deportment of the students, and by the serious and exemplary walk of those among them who are professors of religion."

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The Cincinnati Christian Journal contains, under the head of Sabbath Schools, an account of a little child, who gave pleasing evidence of piety for some time previous to her sickness and death, which took place when she was about four years and five months old. For more than a year previous to her death, her conscience was remarkably tender, and her deportment exemplary and devout. "From the time she was three years and six months old, she was a special monitor to her father, both in family worship, and before and after meals." She would notice any omission of duty, and weep over it. If he attempted to rise from the table without returning thanks, she would say tenderly, "Papa, won't you pray after you are done; a'nt you going to?" She would always say she loved every body—"the Lord best, and papa and mamma next best." While in perfect health, she had a presentiment of her sickness and death, which took place a few days afterwards. The thought did not terrify her. She said she should "go to the Lord;" and that they must put her body in a box and bury it. She is thought to have died in a sweet and heavenly frame of mind.

The repeated instances of this nature, which have occurred from time to time, should convince us of the importance of juvenile instruction being carefully adapted to the infant mind.

Governmental Testimony.—It is worthy of remark, in the progress of Sabbath Schools, that Governor Metcalfe, of Kentucky, and Mr. Throop, Lieut. Governor of New-York, in their messages, make very favourable allusions to the course of instruction pursued in the numerous Sabbath schools, throughout the land.

Albany Presbytery.—The last narrative of this Presbytery contains the following:—

"The cause of Sabbath schools within our bounds, the past year, has generally been prosperous. One of these nurseries of the church exists within the limits of nearly every congregation; and not a small number, both of teachers and pupils, have hopefully become the subjects of renewing grace. There are also a considerable number of bible classes, some of which embrace a large proportion of the youth connected with the congregation."

Has there been, of late, a falling off in the progress of Sabbath schools within the bounds of the Western Union; or is the progress still onward, as in times past? Now, while the Lord is pouring out his Spirit in so many places, we ought to witness a new influence in the cause.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: MARCH 9, 1830.

Indian Claims.—The question on the rights of the Indians is by no means a party question, either in religion or politics. It is a question which involves deeply, both the character and the credit of our nation, in the eyes of the whole civilised world. It is a question, whether our nation will consent, out of mere cupidity, to violate, by a single act of legislation, no less than fourteen treaties, which have been solemnly made and ratified with the aborigines. A question of such national interest has not been agitated this many a year.

We learn from the public journals, and otherwise, that a general movement is now making, in the eastern and middle states, to memorialise Congress upon the subject. A gentleman of much influence and intelligence writes us, that "there is much hope that the present efforts in behalf of the Indians, may prove of essential service to them, and may save our country from great disgrace." This is certainly encouraging; and not a moment's time ought to be lost. Memorials should be immediately circulated in every town through the country.

A circular letter, prepared and issued at Boston, in reference to this interesting subject, is found in the preceding columns. It embraces a brief memorial for separate towns, which may at once be adopted, and put in circulation for signatures. The document was prepared, it seems, in connection with a longer memorial, by a committee of a "meeting of gentlemen from all parts of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, convened in the hall of the House of Representatives," in Boston, a few weeks since, to "consider the present relations between the government of the United States, and the Indians." The meeting was highly respectable; and of the committee of eight, whose names are given to the public, five, it appears, are distinguished counsellors at law, who may be supposed to have examined the subject.

Since the above was in type, we learn that *both* houses of Congress have reported in *favour* of the views of the Executive. This was to be expected. It remains to be seen, whether the reports will be adopted. What is done for the Indians, therefore, must be done quickly.

The Central Agency—it will be recollected meet to-day. The affairs of this auxiliary, as we learn from various sources, are in a prosperous train. The want of ministers to engage in the work is at present the greatest obstacle. This want, we trust, will be supplied.

The Secretary mentions, in a letter to us, that in a society where he had been very kindly received, but where it was not deemed expedient, just at that time, to take up a collection, the following note, enclosing fifteen dollars, was put into his hand by the gentleman with whom he had lodged, at the moment of taking leave of the family:—

"The enclosed please devote to the cause of our blessed Saviour, in just such way as you deem proper; to aid the funds of the central agency, if you please. I have great cause to bless God, for a bountiful, *overflowing* provision of earthly favours; and if you hereafter have occasion to remember your unworthy friend, pray that he may have a heart to give *all*, that may have been loaned him, to the cause of Jesus Christ; and that so long as such mercies are continued, no one, who asks or wishes aid for religious purposes, may go empty away."

"I do love to meet with such a spirit," adds the Secretary, "and, blessed be God, I find it here and there scattered in the churches. Entire consecration seem to be the point to which some are coming, and at which numbers have already arrived. And why should not every Christian put profession into practice? Ah, how soon would the world be evangelised, if that were the case. Too many, alas, like Ananias and Sapphira, keep back part of the price. O, when will Christians feel that they are bought with a price, and are bound to devote *all* to God?"

Shameful Imposition.—We noticed a short time since, in no very flattering terms, to be sure, the appearance of a new paper, entitled, "New-York Amulet, and Ladies' Literary and Religious Chronicle." As we saw nothing in it at that time, which was exactly inconsistent with the title it had assumed, we were afterwards not a little surprised at finding it denounced by the New-Hampshire Observer, as a universalist publication. The editor of the Cortland Chronicle, however, has solved the mystery. With two copies of the first number of the paper before him, bearing perfect identity of character as to title, general appearance, time, place, and terms of publication, &c, he discovered that the one announced the name and religious views and designs of the editor, while the other suppressed them. For example; in one sheet, near the bottom of the seventh page, is a short article, entitled, "The love of God;" while in the other, there is published in the room of it, an article commencing thus—"We make no apology for adding one more to the number of universalist publications," &c. The editor, Mr. T. Fisk, says, that there are *more publications* conducted *on the same plan*, devoted to the cause of *liberal* christianity. Let the public be on their guard. Every person of sense and honesty, will treat such designs as these with merited indignation.

Utica Intelligencer.—We have been looking for some weeks past, with no little solicitude, to ascertain what character this paper would finally assume, under its new editor. Once it was the firm friend of sound morality and vital religion. Will it remain so? A few more such articles as that in the last number, headed "False Philanthropy," would decide the question in our mind.

Literary Outrage.—The Christian Observer mentions, that a distant but unworthy relative of the late Dr. Doddridge, has obtained some relics of his *early* correspondence, which were fit

only to be burned; and "through cupidity, or some worse motive, has thrust the garbage upon the public market."

Want of Punctuality.—The Vermont Episcopal Register is suspended for the present, not through a want of subscriptions, but through the want of punctual remittances.

To Correspondents.—We owe a very special apology to "W." He left his *name*, it seems, with one of the publishers, who, in the multiplicity of business, forgot to inform the editor of the circumstance. His communication is very acceptable, and shall appear in our next. It would gratify us to hear often from him.

We have great respect for the feelings of "J," who thinks our remarks, a short time since, on the subject of intermarriage between professors and non-professors, were "not carried sufficiently far;" and could we suppose that his communication contains, on the whole, a fair presentation of the opinions of such clergymen, as refuse *in all cases* to officiate at such marriages, we would cheerfully insert it. Our impression is, however, that the article was written too hastily, and with too little reflection, to do justice even to the opinions of the writer himself. The subject is a delicate one, and if discussed at all, it should be done in the most tender and conciliatory spirit.

For the Western Recorder.

MINUTES OF THE MADISON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY,

Convened at Nelson, June 9, 1829.

1. *Resolved*, That the command of our Lord Jesus Christ, to preach the gospel to every creature, involves the duty of supplying all portions of the earth with the word of God.

2. *Resolved*, That the Christians of this country cannot be guiltless, in further delaying to supply with the holy scriptures, such families within the limits of the United States, as are destitute of them.

3. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the late resolution of the American Bible Society, to furnish with a copy of the word of God, every family in this nation that is destitute of it.

4. *Resolved*, That this auxiliary Society, relying on the favour of divine Providence, agree to pay to the American Bible Society, towards helping it to redeem its generous and glorious pledge, the sum of $1000 per year, for two years.

5. *Resolved*, That the towns in this county are respectfully invited, and by all the importance of the object are earnestly entreated, to contribute the following portions of this $1000, viz: Sullivan 100, Lenox 130, Cazenovia 180, Fenner 40, Smithfield 130, Eaton 60, Nelson 50, Madison 100, Lebanon 30, Hamilton 100, Georgetown and De Ruyter 40, Brookfield 40—$1000.

6. *Resolved*, That we look to the ministers of the gospel in our county, to assume that responsibility, and perform that part of this enterprise, which their holy office demands of them; and in connexion with their brethren to adopt wise and energetic measures, to raise the above sums in their respective towns.

7. *Resolved*, That in view of our entire dependence upon God, to prosecute and perfect the design of this Society, we earnestly solicit the prayers of the good people of this county, that our labour may not be in vain in the Lord.

8. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer remit to the Parent Society, the whole amount of monies now in his hands, to be applied to the payment of our debt due said Society.

9. *Resolved*, That the Directors of this Society take such order on these resolutions as is necessary to carry them into effect.

LEWIS LEONARD, *Sec'ry.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Whole amount of donations from the Madison County Auxiliary Bible Society, to the American Bible Society,		$905 87
Whole number of bibles purchased,	1606	
Whole number of testaments do.	833	
Which cost,		1349 99
Amount remitted for bibles and testaments,		1141 23
Balance due Am. Bible Society,		208 76

Cazenovia, Feb. 27, 1830. $1349 99

E. S. JACKSON, *Treas'r.*

AN ADDRESS

To the Citizens of Madison County.

The American Bible Society, at its last annual meeting, adopted the noble resolution to supply every destitute family in the United States with a Bible, within two years. This the Society did without wavering and without fear, because it was believed that every auxiliary Bible Society in the land, on the first information of this resolve, would come forward and claim the privilege of bearing a part in the grand enterprise. They did it without wavering and without fear, because it was believed moreover that God always peculiarly smiles on great undertakings, when they are good; and that he gives new means and power, in proportion to the magnitude of their designs, provided they keep so far within the limits of practicability as fairly to avoid presumption. This co-operation of her auxiliaries, and this smile and assistance of the great Author of the Bible, the National Society have already received to a considerable degree.

The Madison County Bible Society, unwilling to lose this fair opportunity of adding impulse to a cause so important and holy, have voted to raise one thousand dollars a year, for two years, to aid in sending a Bible to every destitute family in our country.

That all may have the pleasure of giving their full share, an apportionment has been made upon the several towns of the county, as follows:—[See the 5th resolution above.]

The design of this circular is, to give the benevolent of Madison county timely information of this opportunity of doing good, and to request that the first sum of $1000 be promptly raised, as soon as may be, after the 1st January, 1830.

Friends, this is a good cause. Many parts of our country have no regular preaching, and feel but little religious influence from any source. The valley of the Mississippi, larger in extent than the whole of Europe, and already becoming populous, is most lamentably destitute of a gospel ministry. Send Bibles to these destitute regions, and though the impressive teaching of the living voice is not superseded, still they have the best of instruction, simple, holy, and powerful, just as it came from heaven.

Multitudes of families without the scriptures, though in the vicinity of a faithful ministry, neglect their privileges, and rarely hear the gospel. Send such families a Bible, and the Almighty will speak to them in their houses.

The Bible is a cheap missionary; and it will be cheerfully received too, into many a family where prejudice and irreligion would exclude the gospel minister. It is noiseless in its way, but often omnipotent in its influence.

Our $2000 will be changed at the bible depository in New-York, into at least 3000 Bibles. What may they not accomplish in the 3000 families which they shall enter? Fix your eye for a moment on a bible distributor, with one of them in his hand. He is entering a family which dwells, and has long dwelt, far away from the ordinances of the gospel. They occasionally, though rarely, see a minister of Christ. They once had a Bible; but it is now torn and scattered, and the children of the household are as ignorant of the scriptures, and the parents are as worldly, and as regardless of their souls, and their eternity, as if there were neither a God nor a Bible in the universe.—The father is becoming dissipated. The fear of God not being in that house, it often exhibits a scene of passion, and confusion, and wretchedness, which we do not wish to describe.—They are asked to accept a Bible. Shame and anger prompt them to refuse, but their guilty consciences compel them to accept it. Curiosity now attracts them all to the holy book. The father opens and reads, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven." The mother opens and reads, "The wicked shall be turned into hell." The children open and read, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heaven laden, and I will give you rest." They are serious; the aspect of the family changes; the Sabbath is a day of stillness and solemn thought; divine truth in that family becomes irresistible. The father kneels before the family altar; the mother, alone with her children, bends before the throne. How changed this family! There is now a joy and peace there, which angels might come from heaven to share.

Follow one of your three thousand Bibles into another family. It is a family in one of the western states, in a new settlement. They emigrated a few years ago from one of our own neighbourhoods, and carried with them a single Bible. It is a book they revere and love, and is constantly read. In the absence of other religious instruction of which their retired situation deprives them, much and often is it read. Though most carefully kept, constant using has worn it away. The precious leaves and scraps of leaves are still preserved, and pondered over and over, and they seem like a voice from heaven, the more precious, because it is dying away. Just as the father is taking his poor remnant from its place to read to his family, one of your three thousand Bibles, with its beautiful exterior and clear impression, is presented. He takes the book, and lifts his eyes to heaven, but his heart is too full for words. No earthly blessing could have diffused such joy. They feel as if the ark of God was now with them. They will ask the blessing of God on their benefactors, while they live, with a fervency and a sincerity which are never unanswered. How many such scenes as these your three thousand Bibles will witness, eternity will reveal!

Who will not open his heart and his hand, to send these Bibles on such errands of mercy and salvation? Friends, this is a common cause. None need fear that a distribution of Bibles will pull down a party, or strengthen a sect. The Bible has no sectarianism, or party politics. None need be afraid of getting upon the wrong side, who take the side of the Bible. Shall we not step forward, and promptly pay into the treasury of the American Bible Society, $1000 the present year, and $1000 the year after?

LEWIS LEONARD, *Sec'ry.*

For the Western Recorder.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE WATERTOWN PRESBYTERIAN AND BLACK-RIVER ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of this Association, six months after its institution, was held in Adams, on the tenth of February. The congregation was large, embracing not only the members of Presbytery, but individuals friendly to the object from several towns in the vicinity. The exercises commenced with that spirit-stirring piece of sacred music, "*How beautiful are the feet of him that publisheth salvation.*" Rev. S. F. Snowden, then addressed the throne of grace; after which the report of the Executive Committee was read.

Levi Beebee, Esq. President of the Board, made a powerful appeal to the churches and individual Christians, in behalf of Foreign Missions. This address was followed by the admirable performance of the appropriate hymn of Tappan, "*Wake, isles of the south.*"

Rev. D. Kimball then addressed the audience on the subject of Domestic Missions. The speaker referred to the once destitute condition of those churches among us which now enjoy statedly the ministration of the word; to the similar condition at present of many churches among us, and in different parts of the land; the solemn duty of the followers of Christ to aid in their supply; and the blessed privilege of so doing. During this address, the audience were seen to be frequently in tears, and appeared to feel deeply on this interesting subject. This address was followed by the performance of another excellent and appropriate piece of music adapted to the hymn, "*From Greenland's icy mountains.*"

Rev. G. S. Boardman then delivered a very appropriate and instructive address, upon the importance of educating pious young men for the ministry. In this address were set forth the scarcity of labourers in the moral harvest-field, the importance of a well educated ministry, and the means by which our churches and the world are to be supplied with such labourers.

A collection for the objects of the Association was taken up, amounting to $26, and the morning exercises closed with prayer by Rev. J. R. Boyd.

In the after part of the day, a sermon was delivered by Rev. C. Burge, and the Lord's supper was administered to about two hundred communicants.

On the whole, it is believed, that the interest excited in favour of the Association, was far greater than was expected. Individuals not professing godliness, were heard to say, that this day exceeded in interest any day they ever before saw.

From the report, which is to be published, it appeared that *seven* missionaries were already in the field, and others were soon expected. Two young men, preparing for the ministry, have been taken under the patronage of the Association; and a third had applied, and would be received, as soon as he should present a certificate of dismission from the Western Branch of the Presbyterian Education Society. A quarterly publication, designed for the use of the churches, has been commenced.

From these facts it appears, that this Association has commenced its operations very auspiciously, and bids fair to accomplish, in some good degree, its highly important objects. The confidence of the churches in the wisdom of the plan of the Association, seems to have been secured. Most of them are already organised as auxiliaries.

The plan is to obtain four quarterly remittances from each church annually, for domestic missions within their own limits; to educate their pious and talented young men for the ministry; for foreign missions, and for the tract cause.

A HEARER.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, at the date of our latest accounts from Washington, were still engaged in the discussion of the resolution to suspend the surveys of the public lands. Many of the speeches have been published in the political papers. Those delivered by Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Hayne, of South-Carolina, however, distance all competition; and they are certainly most splendid specimens of parliamentary eloquence. The House of Representatives were almost as exclusively engaged in discussing the bill relative to a new organisation of the judiciary department.

In Senate, on the 22d ult. Mr. White, from the committee on that subject, made a long report on Indian affairs, accompanied by a bill.—The report embraces an elaborate argument, supporting the views of the Executive regarding the Indians, and sustaining the course adopted towards them by the states of Georgia and Alabama. The bill makes provision for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the states, and for their removal beyond the river Mississippi. [A similar report has been made by the committee of the House.]

A report was also made by Mr. Livingston, from the select committee appointed on the subject of indemnity for maritime spoliations, accompanied by a bill "to provide for the indemnification of claims due to certain citizens, for spoliations committed on their commerce, prior to the year 1800." The bill appropriates five millions of dollars to satisfy these claims.

In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Mitchell, the resolution adopted by Congress, Dec. 23, 1799, relative to depositing the remains of Gen. Washington in the capitol, has been referred to a committee, consisting of one member from each state, to attend to the subject.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Feb. 28.—In Senate, Mr. Wheeler, from the military committee, reported a bill to reduce the number of military parades, and to amend chapter 10, part 1st, of the revised laws, so as to make it conform to this act. [The bill provides that the militia, other than uniform, shall hold annually *one* parade, and that shall be for inspection. The uniform military shall hold one additional parade. The proceeds of all fines are to be paid to the commissioners of common schools.]

The bill to incorporate the Binghampton bank, was read the third time and passed, ayes 24, noes *none*.

In Assembly, the bill authorising any person to publish the revised statutes, was recommitted to the committee of the whole.

The bill to repeal certain sections of the revised statutes relative to banks, was also recommitted; and the committee of the whole again took it into consideration.

Mr. Bradish offered an amendment, that the bill should not affect any preceding incorporation, and on the suggestion of the Speaker, added thereto, "nor any officer thereof." Mr. Speaker recapitulated his reasons for desiring this amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Bradish was then adopted, and the bill passed.

Monday, March 1.—In Senate, the committee of the whole had again under consideration the bill regulating the passages of boats through the canals of this state.

Mr. Enos offered an amendment to the bill, which was subsequently withdrawn, to give place to an amendment proposed by Mr. Maynard, which refers the whole subject to the canal board, authorising that body, without any reference to existing laws upon this subject, to regulate the running of packet-boats, limit the number of the same, prescribe the terms in passing the locks, and regulate the tolls.

This amendment was supported at some length by the mover, and opposed by Mr. Waterman and Mr. Mather; but before any question was taken, the committee rose and reported.

In Assembly, the bill to repeal sections 11 to 18, inclusive, of the revised statute relating to banks, was read the third time and passed, ayes 60, noes 16.

The committee of the whole then took up the bill to repeal the section of the revised statute relating to state-prisons, which provides that the state-prison commissioners shall hold their offices until the 1st of January next.

Mr. Mann said the object of the bill, in plain English, was to abolish the office of Samuel M. Hopkins, one of the commissioners. The other two commissioners, George Tibbits and Stephen Allen, had resigned their places. But Mr. Hopkins held on, though they had it under his own signature, attached to a report, with the signatures of the other commissioners, that the duties for which they were appointed, were finished, and that their offices were now unnecessary. Mr. Mann also said, that Mr. Hopkins had charged the state considerably more than the other commissioners.

Messrs. Gansevoort, Vanderpool and Paige, were in favour of the bill, because the office was unnecessary, and a useless expense.

Messrs. Granger, J. Dickson, Bradish, and Filmore, considered that it was not proper to remove a man from office, on charges from which he had no opportunity to defend himself. If the charges which he had made were improper, the comptroller would not have allowed them.

Mr. Mann replied, that as to Mr. H. defending himself, he could not well do that, unless he contradicted what was under his own hand. It was on record that he had made these improper charges. The comptroller had no power, under the law appointing these commissioners, to refuse to allow them.

The bill passed, ayes 64; and the house agreed to the report of the committee, 68 to 36.

Tuesday, March 2.—In Senate, Mr. Throop, from the committee on state-prisons, reported a bill authorising the erection of a state-prison for female convicts. [The prison is to be located within the vicinity of one of the cities of this state, or the village of Utica. The cost is estimated at from 30,000 to $35,000. The aggregate number of females now confined, is fifty-seven.]

Mr. Allen, from the select committee, to which was referred the bill from the Assembly, commonly called the "*lien law*," reported *against* its passage. The committee think that it would create much expense and trouble, and be the source of endless litigation; it would operate ruinously to the young and enterprising mechanic of small capital, and throw all important contracts into the hands of wealthy builders. Such has been the effect of a similar law in Philadelphia. The report and bill were referred to the committee of the whole.

A communication was received from the Governor, recommending the building of an additional number of cells in our state-prisons.

The bill to incorporate the Putnam county bank, was read the third time and passed, ayes 23, noes 4.

The committee of the whole had again under consideration the bill to regulate the passage of boats on the canals. Considerable debate was had, in which Messrs. Allen, Maynard, Mather, Bronson and Waterman participated; when the committee rose, without taking the question on Mr. Maynard's amendment.

In Assembly, Mr. Harrison reported a bill to amend title 7, chap. 14, part 1, of the revised statutes. It declares that no county medical society shall exact an initiation fee or any other contribution, on the admission of a member into the society; and repeals that part of section 22 of the above title, which subjects unlicenced physicians to fine and imprisonment, leaving them still liable to the disabilities and penalties of the laws of 1813 and 1819. A very long report accompanied the bill.

Mr. J. Dickson moved that the bill which passed the committee of the whole yesterday, relative to the state-prison commissioners, be referred to the committee on state-prisons, with instructions to inquire as to the alledged official misconduct of Samuel M. Hopkins, one of said commissioners, and to report as to the expediency of passing said bill. Mr. D. made some remarks to show that this course was due to Mr. Hopkins, to enable him to explain the charges which had been made.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Mann and R. L. Smith, on the ground that the state-prison committee could give no further information than the house already possessed; which was, that the office was unnecessary, and that Mr. Hopkins had charged six hundred dollars more than his associates.

Messrs. Livingston, Lush, and Van Buren, said they should vote for the bill, not on the ground of the official misconduct of Mr. Hopkins; but the that office was unnecessary.

Mr. Russell said Mr. Hopkins was the commissioner on whom the burden of duties was placed by the desire of the other commissioners; consequently he was oftener engaged than others, and was obliged to do more writing, draw more reports, and have them copied, &c. and this would account for his charges being higher. Mr. R. only asked for Mr. Hopkins what all are entitled to, an impartial and fair examination of the matters charged against him. This can be done by a committee, and he hoped the house would grant the motion.

The motion of Mr. Dickson was lost, 70 to 34; and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

The committee of the whole took up the bill brought in by Mr. Mann, from the bank committee, in relation to bank stock. One of the main provisions is to exempt from taxation stock held by foreigners.

Mr. Mann spoke for some time in support of the bill, and Mr. Gosman at length against it; when the committee rose.

The committee of the whole then took up the bill to enable W. Willink and others, of Holland, to hold certain real estate. Mr. Speaker opposed the bill; he suspected it was intended to perfect a title which would otherwise be considered a bad one, and would probably be better deserved by others. Mr. Fitch replied, and supported the bill, and it passed. The report of the committee was laid on the table.

Wednesday, March 3.—In Senate, the bill from the Assembly, repealing that part of the revised laws which continues S. M. Hopkins, as state-prison inspector, was received, and on motion of Mr. Throop, referred to the select committee, which has under consideration the memorial of Mr. Hopkins.

The committee of the whole had again under consideration the bill regulating the passage of boats through the locks on the canals of this state. After considerable debate, the motion to strike out the only enacting section of the bill, as reported by the canal committee, prevailed; when the committee rose and reported, and the Senate *refused* leave to sit again. It appeared to be the prevailing opinion of the members, that the canal board, under the existing laws, possessed ample power to remedy all the evils complained of, which could be done by an increase of the tolls upon packets.]

The same committee had again under consideration, and passed the bill appropriating $1500 for the survey of the Susquehannah and Chemung rivers.

In Assembly, Mr. Gansevoort reported a bill to increase the guard of the Sing-Sing state-prison. The bill was referred to a select committee to report complete. There is much insubordination in the prison, arising, as Mr. Mann remarked, from the difficulties which the prisoners know to exist between Mr. Hopkins, one of the commissioners, and Mr. Lynds, the keeper.

The House agreed to the reports of the committee of the whole, in favour of the bills to incorporate the Hudson-river, Livingston county, Saratoga county, and Buffalo banks, and they were ordered to be engrossed.

The committee of the whole again took up the bill reported by the bank committee, relative to taxing bank stock. Mr. Speaker spoke at length against it, and Mr. Mann replied; when the committee rose, without taking the question.

Thursday, March 4.—In Senate, Mr. Bronson, from the select committee, to which was referred the bill from the Assembly, in relation to abolishing the office of state-prison inspector, reported in favour of its passage.

The committee of the whole passed the bill to authorise John E. Hinman and Henry W. Schroepel to erect a dam across the Oneida river.

The same committee then took up the bill to provide for the deficiency of the revenue, by a tax of one mill on the dollar.

Mr. Todd, who reported the bill, explained the reasons for introducing it. The deficiency of income for the present year, was about $230,000, and it was out of the power of the officers of the state, to meet the demands upon the treasury, unless other means of income were provided.

Mr. Enos said that he considered the proposed tax to be, in effect, a tax to defray the expense of the Erie and Champlain canals; a considerable proportion of the revenue of the state having been diverted to the canal fund. He was opposed to a direct tax; and if the tolls on the canals could be increased, it was manifestly proper that they should be, and thus a direct tax be avoided. He should vote against the bill, unless a tax were the only means of affording relief.

The committee of the whole then rose, without taking the question.

In Assembly, a petition was presented, to amend the charter of the village of Utica.

Mr. Mann laid on the table a concurrent resolution, for the adjournment of the Legislature on the first Monday in April.

The bill to enable Wilhelm Willink and others, residents of Holland, to hold certain real estate in the Holland Land Purchase, was read the third time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Hudson-river bank, at Hudson, was read the third time and passed, ayes 98, noes 11; as was also the bill to incorporate the Saratoga county bank, at Waterford, ayes 36, noes 20.

The bill to incorporate the Livingston county bank, was also read the third time.

Mr. Lush addressed the house for some time. He thought it was time to pause and reflect, before any more banks were made. He reviewed and dilated on the banking system of this state, and pointed out the system of speculation and brokerage which would be the result of creating a capital of "rags and lampblack," in sections of the country where the business did not call for it, &c.

Messrs. P. C. Fuller, Mann, and M. F. Shepherd, spoke in favour of this bank, and urged that the country where it was to be located, required it from its business and population.

The bill was lost, ayes 82—being four less than the constitutional majority—noes 19. A resolution to reconsider this vote was afterwards laid on the table.

The committee of the whole again took up the bill relative to taxing bank stock. Mr. Livingston, of New-York, supported the bill; but a considerable portion of his speech consisted in a violent attack upon the Speaker, whom he accused of "seeking refuge, in his declining years, with a faction, (meaning the new party in the city of New-York); a faction more dangerous and diabolical than any which disgraced France, during the worst days of her revolution."

The Speaker rose to reply; but gave way for a motion to rise.

The committee of the whole passed the bill to increase the guard at the Sing-Sing prison.

Friday, March 5.—In Senate, the bill from the Assembly, to repeal sections 11 to 18, of the revised statute relating to banks, passed the committee of the whole.

The same committee had under consideration, and rose and reported, on the bill from the Assembly, to repeal the section of the revised statute relating to state-prisons, which provides for the continuance in office of the commissioners, until the 1st of January next.

In Assembly, the bill to incorporate the Mechanics' bank at Buffalo, was read the third time and passed, ayes 88, noes 16.

The vote taken yesterday, on the bill to incorporate the Livingston county bank, was reconsidered, and the bill was passed, ayes 94, noes 12.

The rest of the day was spent in committee of the whole, on the bill relative to taxing bank stock. The Speaker replied, with much severity, to the attack made on him yesterday by Mr. Livingston. Mr. G. Dickson followed against the bill; and Mr. Mann replied to Mr. D. and the Speaker. The Speaker, he said, was not in possession of the great faculties and strength of mind he once had; which he attributed to his declining and fast wasting years. Mr. Dickson rejoined; when the committee rose.

SUMMARY.

Navigation of the Hudson.—James Stevenson, who was delegated by the authorities of this city, to proceed to Washington, to represent the claims for aid to improve the Hudson, has returned, and we learn from him that the committee of Congress are opposed to making an appropriation to improve the river, until a survey shall be made under the authority of the general government. They will report a bill appropriating about $1500, for that purpose; and at the next session, we may expect the desired aid.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

The Anti-Masonic State Convention adjourned on the 27th ult. after a session of three days. Before its adjournment, a large delegation was appointed to attend the National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, in September next.

The Court of Errors have resolved to hold an extra session in the city of New York, to commence on the 4th Monday in August. This is the last session which that court can hold in New-York, as the revised laws require all its sessions, after the present year, to be held at the capitol, in Albany.

Exports and Imports.—From the official report of the Register of the Treasury, it appears, that the exports from the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, were $72,358,671; and the imports during the same period, $74,492,527.

Bank of Monroe, Michigan.—The North-Western Journal, of the 17th ult. published at Detroit, says that the Bank of Monroe, Michigan, has stopped payment.

The New-York banks have reviewed their decision as to the rate at which Spanish quarter dollars should be received, and resolved they will continue as heretofore, to receive and pay them out, in small quantities, at twenty-five cents.

UTICA MISSIONARY DEPOSITORY.

Received for the A. B. C. F. Missions, from the 11th February, to the 6th March, 1830.

Clinton—Mon. concert, by Dea. I. Williams,	$44 00
New-Haven—Mon. concert, by Rev. R. Robinson,	6 00
Rome—Gent. Association, by William Wright, treas'r,	50 00
Utica—Gent. For. Mis. Association, by M. Bagg, treas'r, $35.43: 2d Presb. Society, by E. Cadwell. $23,	58 43
Fly-Creek, (Otsego co.)—By Mr. Albert North, for the education of his adopted son, Albert, in the mission family at Willstown, Cherokee nation,	30 00
Burlington—General Association, by A. North,	5 25
Canajoharie-Centre—By Rev. C. Wadsworth,	5 00
Leyden—Female Cent Society, for the Palestine mission. $3: Mon. concert, $1.90; by Rev. R. Kimball,	4 90
Trenton—Mon. con. by Dea. Younglove,	5 75
Amount,	$209 33

ABIJAH THOMAS, *Agent.*

MARRIED,

At Peterboro, on the 11th ult. by Rev. N. S. Smith, Mr. *Benjamin Coman*, of Exton, to Widow *Lucy Dodge*.

In Lebanon, Madison co. on the 20th January, by Rev. Mr. Field, Mr. *Epenetus Munger*, to Miss *Caroline Andrus*, both of Lebanon. On the 11th ult. Mr. *Samuel L. Cooke*, of Lawrence, to Miss *Lydia S. Mosely*, of Lebanon. On the 21st ult. Mr. *Hiram Savage*, to Miss *Sophia Pierce*, both of Hamilton.

DEATHS.

At Lockport, on the 24th ult. Mr. *Hiram Walbridge*, formerly of Geneva, aged 41.

At Jericho, Long-Island, on the 27th ult. *Elias Hicks*, a celebrated preacher of the society of Friends, aged 81.

At Ellington, Con. on the 16th ult. Mrs. *Deborah Newell*, wife of Dea. John Newell, aged 65. The righteous are had in grateful remembrance. "She looked well to the ways of her household, and eat not the bread of idleness." Mrs. N. was an agreeable companion, a kind and affectionate mother, a particular friend to the needy and afflicted, an ornament to society, and a blessing to the church. "She rests from her labours, and her works follow her."—*Conn. Observer.*

In London, on the 12th December last, Dr. *John Armstrong*, author of numerous works on medical subjects, aged 45.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WHEREAS specific charges have been preferred against two Members of the Medical Society of the county of Oneida, for misconduct in their profession, and immoral conduct and habits; in accordance with the laws of this state, a special meeting of the Medical Society of said county, will be held at the house of Moses Bagg, in Utica, on Tuesday the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. to ascertain the truth of such charges, and proceed with such offenders according to law.

SETH HASTINGS, Jun. Pres't.
S. S. PECK, Sec'ry.
March 5, 1830. 10w3

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of DEFOREST & DICKINSON, as stage proprietors, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the Pioneer Stages will for the future be continued and run regularly by B. DICKINSON, as sole proprietor, who will settle all the accounts and demands of the aforesaid firm.

Feb. 27, 1830. JAMES DEFOREST,
10w2 BARNABAS DICKINSON.

☞ In taking leave of the Public, as Pioneer Stage Proprietor, I wish at this time, and in this manner, to tender to a generous community my heartfelt thanks for the liberal support I have received from them, while in the stage business, and desire my friends to continue their favours to this line, while in the charge of Mr. Dickinson. J. DEFOREST.

DRAPERS & TAILORS,

No. 78, GENESEE STREET.

LEE & DAVIE, have very recently received, from their establishment in Albany, a splendid addition to their former Stock, consisting of beautiful Lavender mixed Cassimere, with the new style of figured Valentia Vestings, and an elegant variety of Fancy Articles.

N. B.—Just received from London, the newest fashion Pattern Coat, which may be seen by calling.

Utica, March 9, 1830. 10w3

NEW BOOKS.

Just received by HASTINGS & TRACY—

OUTLINES of Ecclesiastical History, on a new plan, designed for academies and schools: By the Rev. Cha's A. Goodrich; illustrated with engravings.

The following is from the Spirit of the Pilgrims, for September, 1829:—

"The incidents in this work are well selected and arranged; the style is sufficiently elevated, and always perspicuous; and the volume will be found interesting and useful, not only in academies and common schools, but in private families. The plan of making ecclesiastical history the subject of attention and recitation in the higher schools, is obviously important, and we know of no work more suitable to be adopted as a text book, than the one before us."

The following is from the Rev. R. Emerson, professor elect of ecclesiastical history at Andover institution:—

"It is well adapted to its object, the use of schools. Ecclesiastical history, always important, appears doubly so at the present time, for the rising generation in this country. Its bearing on the question of popery, and on the cause of missions and the spread of the bible, is as important as it is obvious. Next to the gospel itself, as read and preached, we must ever regard the history of the church as the best antidote to the corruptions, and the strongest excitement to the virtues, that have been found in its besom. To introduce such a work into our schools, is an important step towards rendering them christian and "practical."

The Rev. Joseph Emerson, principal of the female seminary at Wethersfield, says—

"During the last two years, I have devoted a considerable portion of my time to studying and teaching ecclesiastical history; while my estimation of this most noble branch of literature has been continually rising. I am therefore prepared most cordially to repeat my brother's recommendation, and could add much more. The sweet simplicity, the classical neatness, the luminous perspicuity, the able arrangement, the distinct numerical statement of causes, in connection with the importance of the matter, can hardly fail to render your work both interesting and profitable to all who may study it. But probably the questions are its most distinguishing excellence. May you long continue to be more and more useful, in your most difficult and momentous employment of composing books for the rising generation."

Familiar Lectures on Botany, including Practical and Elemental Botany, with generic and specific descriptions of the most common native and foreign Plants, and a vocabulary of Botanic Terms; for the use of high schools and academies: By Mrs. Almira H. Lincoln, vice principal of the Troy Female Seminary; containing thirteen beautiful engravings on copper.

Remains of the Rev. Charles Wolfe, curate of Donoughmore, diocese of Armagh, with a brief memoir of his life, by the Rev. John A. Russell; with a fine engraving of Mr. Wolfe.

The Child's Picture Defining and Reading Book, for infant schools, common schools, and sabbath schools; by T. H. Gallaudet, principal of the American asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb; illustrated by one hundred engravings.

"A Plea for entire Abstinence," a sermon, delivered at Troy, Sabbath evening, Jan. 17, and at Lansingburgh Jan. 24, 1830, by Rev. Mark Tucker.

The New-York State Register, for the year of our Lord 1830, with a concise United States Calendar; by Roger Sherman Skinner.

Nos. 5 & 6 of the CHORAL HARMONY.

Also, a new supply of the Greek & English Lexicon, Euler's Algebra, Græca Majora, Woodbridge's Geography, Conversations on Chemistry, Hawes' Lectures, (a new edition), &c. &c. *Utica, March* 2, 1830.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT.

THE noted STAND for a TAVERN, in Williamstown, formerly owned by Baruch Orton, deceased, with one hundred and twenty acres of land, of which about eighty-five are under improvement, and well calculated for grass, grain or fruit, with buildings and water very convenient. It is situated about eight miles from Camden village, on the state road from Rome to Oswego. It will be sold very low, and on eight years' credit, if wanted; or it will be rented at a reasonable rate.—Enquire of ELLENOR ORTON, on the premises, or of ASHBEL UPSON, at Camden.

Williamstown, Feb. 25, 1830. 9w4

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Oneida Iron & Glass Manufacturing Company will please to take notice, that a call and demand is hereby made on them, of Seven Dollars on each share of stock held by them respectively, to be paid to their Treasurer, on or before the 5th day of April next, under pain of forfeiture of their shares, and all previous payments made thereon.

By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM WRIGHT, Sec'ry.
Rome, Feb. 24, 1830. 9w4

WARNER & HARVEY,

HAVE just received a consignment of the following valuable and highly approved New Preparations, viz:—

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla,
Oil of Black Pepper,
Citrated Kali,
Black Oxide of Mercury,
Extract Quinine,
Solidified Copaiva,
Oil of Copaiva,
Compound Syrup of Liverwort,
Gowland's Lotion, and
Saratoga Powders.

These Saratoga Powders possess all the virtues of the water, at a considerable less expense.

Also, on hand, as usual, a superior assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, for sale low for cash.

Utica, Feb. 2, 1830. 5w6

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

OFFER to insure Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, Goods, and every other species of insurable personal property, against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.

The Ætna Insurance Company was incorporated in 1819; and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons wishing to insure can apply to Mr. JAMES VAN RENSSELAER, of Utica, who is appointed agent for the county of Oneida and vicinity, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to this office. *Hartford*, 1829. 37

For Sale, by HASTINGS & TRACY,

THE OFFICE OF SURROGATE, and Executors' and Administrators' Guide, containing the whole ecclesiastical law, and practice of the state of New-York: Also, an entire new set of Forms, adapted to all cases of practice in the Surrogate Courts, to be used by the Surrogate, Attorney, Administrators, Guardians, and in applications for Dower: By T. Atwood Bridgen, surrogate of Albany. *Feb.* 9, 1830.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

RELIGION, THE UNFADING FLOWER.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

By cool Siloam's shady rill,
How sweet the lily grows!
How sweet the breath beneath the hill,
Of Sharon's dewy rose!

Lo, such the child, whose early feet
The paths of peace have trod,
Whose secret heart, with influence sweet,
Is upward drawn to God.

By cool Siloam's shady rill,
The lily must decay;
The rose that blooms beneath the hill,
Must shortly fade away.

And soon, too soon, the wintry hour
Of man's maturer age,
Will shake the soul with sorrow's power,
And stormy passion's rage.

O Thou, whose infant feet were found,
Within thy Father's shrine,
Whose years, with changeless virtue crown'd,
Were all alike divine,

Dependant on thy bounteous breath,
We seek thy grace alone,
In childhood, manhood, age and death,
To keep us still thine own.

NIGHT.

BY R. MONTGOMERY.

Another day is added to the mass
Of buried ages. Lo! the bituminous moon,
Like a fair shepherdess, now comes abroad,
With her full flock of stars, that roam around
The azure meads of heaven. And oh! how charm'd,
Beneath her loveliness, creation looks;
Far gleaming hills, and light inweaving streams,
And sleeping boughs, with dewy lustre cloth'd,
And green-hair'd vallies, all in glory dress'd,
Make up the pageantries of night. One glance
Upon old ocean, where the woven beams
Have braided her dark waves. Their roar is hush'd;
Her billowy wings are folded up to rest;
Till once again the wizzard winds shall yell,
And tear them into strife.

A lone owl's hoot,
The waterfall's faint drip, or insect stir
Among the emerald leaves, or infant wind
Rifling the pearly lips of sleeping flowers,
Alone disturb the stillness of the scene.

Spirit of All! as up yon star-hung deep
Of air, the eye and heart together mount,
Man's immortality within him stirs,
And Thou art all around! Thy beauty walks
In airy music o'er the midnight heavens;
Thy glory's shadow'd on the slumbering world.

IRONICAL RULES FOR SINGING AT CHURCH.

1. A man who sings at church, should always, in so doing, make a noise as loud as common thunder, and not bury his talents in a napkin; the more of a good thing the better.

2. If he sings tenor, he should always sing through his nose, as well as his mouth; he takes wind in at both passages, and why not send it out at both?

3. The nasal twang is so much the better, because it resembles the hautboy stop on the organ.

4. Besides, it is doing equal and exact justice, to make the mouth and nose both officiate at the same time.

5. If he sings bass, let him sing it with a vengeance; and if he cannot sing right, let him sing wrong; but at all events, put his shoulder to the work.

6. He should never trouble himself about correctly pronouncing the words of the psalm or hymn; "words are but wind;" and not only so, who can pronounce the words with his nose!

7. But if the singer chooses to pronounce the words, he should do it with a flourish and a sort of whirlwind in the mouth; in this manner they become magnified and circumvolved and beautifully confused. There is no danger in all this; for they will all get into perfect order again, by the time they have travelled once or twice round the meeting-house.

An observance of these simple rules will vastly improve our church music, notwithstanding what the Beethoven Society may say to the contrary.—*Portland Adv.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANTAGES OF OPPOSITION.

America is not the only field where opposition to the progress of vital religion rages; nor the only field where an infinitely wise Providence overrules it for good. Witness the following extract from a speech of Rev. Mr. Tholey, of Cambridge, England:—

"We, perhaps, (said he), owe something to the opponents of the spread of the gospel, who have, by their very clamours, helped to arouse the slumbering world to the consideration of the subject. They have committed their redoubtable argumentations to the dangerous enemy of all unsound theories, the press, and thus shown a wondering world by how little wisdom opponents of christian truth are governed. They have, moreover, favoured us with a variety of prophecies respecting the ruinous consequences of missionary undertakings, not one of which has by any chance been fulfilled; and thus, by a series of hostile movements, which have essentially injured no cause but their own, they have contributed to bring the subject of bible and missionary instruction more fully to the public eye, and have led to a patient scrutiny of the actual facts of the case. And strange to say, the result has been directly the reverse of what these prophets of evil anticipated, and the minds of the people of this country have been completely made up upon the point of the duty and desirableness of sending the truths of divine revelation, to the remotest parts of the earth. The enemy of souls may justly say, therefore, to the profane tongues and pens which have so fruitlessly opposed the cause of religion in the world, as one of his own minions said many centuries since, "*I called thee to curse mine enemies, and lo! thou blessedst them altogether.*"

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following judicious remarks, (says the New-York Statesman), from the Massachusetts Spy, are well entitled to the attention of every statesman, and we perfectly concur in the opinion, that an immediate *rental* is not always the most judicious mode of ascertaining the propriety of establishing national projects. If this were the case, what encouragement would be given to *education*, the most fruitful source of prosperity and happiness:—

"An idea prevails to a very considerable extent, that any investment of money in public works, the direct income of which is less than the interest of the money expended, is unprofitable and wasteful, and a loss to the community. Nothing can be more erroneous. What direct income do the stone walls which a farmer puts upon his land produce him? None. And yet the expense is a profitable investment, because it adds so much to the permanent value of the property. Town roads, too, pay no direct income; yet what is the cost of them, compared with the increased value of the property which they accommodate? What would be the value of landed property, in almost any part of the country, if there were to be no public highway, to approach within eight or ten miles of it? And railways and canals are, on a large scale, what public roads are on a small one. The latter greatly enhance the value of property near a large market; the former do the same to that more distant, and through a greater extent of country. If a rail-road were constructed from Boston to Albany, the income of which should barely keep it in repair, and never pay a cent into the treasury, it would nevertheless, most probably, be a profitable investment to the state. The aggregate of the taxable property of the state would be increased greatly beyond the expenditure; and the increased ability to pay taxes, in those who would be most directly benefitted, would be more than an equivalent for the loss of the interest on the investment."

AFRICAN COLONISATION.

The National Intelligencer contains an able and profound address delivered before the Colonisation Society of Kentucky, by Henry Clay. It treats of the Indians, the free blacks, and the slaves; it gives the history of slavery in this country, and describes the present condition of the African race among us.

Mr. Clay states, that the increasing cultivation of cotton and sugar has increased, and sustained the price of slaves. He believes the time will soon come, when the supply will be greater than the demand; that the price will then begin to decline, and will inevitably continue to fall, until adult slaves will not bring one hundred dollars each. Whenever the price of the adult shall be less than the cost of raising him from his infancy, proprietors will liberate or abandon their slaves. No where in the farming portion of the United States, would slave labour be now generally employed, if the proprietors were not tempted to raise slaves by the high price of the southern market. The ascendency of free labour will proceed from the north to the south, gradually entering first the states near the free region.

POPULAR PREACHING.

A person meets another returning, after having heard a popular preacher, and says to him, "Well, I hope you have been highly gratified?" "Indeed I have," replied the other. "I wish I could have prevailed on you to hear him. I am sure you would never have relished any other preacher afterwards." "Then," returned the wiser Christian, "I am determined I never will hear him; for I wish to hear such a preacher, as will give me so high a relish and esteem for the truth of God, that I shall receive it with greater eagerness and delight whenever it is delivered." This is a good discrimination.

It is not impossible that there may be in some an affected pride in the meanness of apparel, and in others, under either neat or rich attire, a very humble unaffected mind; using it upon some of the afore-mentioned engagements, or such like; and yet, the heart not all upon it. "*Magnus qui fictilibus, utitur tanquam argento, nec ille minor qui argento tanquam fictilibus;*" says Seneca: Great is he who enjoys his earthenware as if it were plate, and not less great is the man to whom all his plate is no more than earthernware.—*Leighton.*

Still greater is he, who, out of love to the kingdom of the Redeemer, would consent to exchange his plate for the less valuable materials, that the avails of the former might be devoted to the advancement of that kingdom. This is one step beyond heathenism; but not a whit beyond the demands of christianity.

The Jews would not willingly tread upon the smallest piece of paper in their way, but took it up; for possibly, said they, the name of God may be on it. Though there was a little superstition in this, yet truly there is nothing but good religion in it, if we apply it to men. Trample not on any; there may be some work of grace there, that thou knowest not of. The name of God may be written upon that soul thou treadest on.—*ib.*

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

THE PHILADELPHIAN,

A weekly religious newspaper, printed on an imperial sheet, is published every Friday, by Wm. F. Geddes, No. 59, Locust-street, Philadelphia; and is edited by Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D. The work is designed to diffuse all the current religious intelligence which is of importance, and to defend particularly the doctrines and usages of the *presbyterian church* in the United States.

It will exhibit the benevolent efforts of Christians of every denomination, so far as may be compatible with a useful variety of religious essays on the most important topics, the discussion of controverted points of theology and morality, a brief summary of political news, and secular affairs; biographical sketches of pious persons, the refutation of universalism, socinianism, and infidelity; religious anecdotes, and such brief extracts as are judged suitable to promote the reasonable gratification and edification of all who may subscribe to the paper.

The work is offered to those who pay in advance, or within one month after subscription, without any expense to the proprietor, at *two dollars* for 52 numbers; at $2.50, if paid within six months; and at $3, if payment is delayed to the end of the year.

These terms will be strictly adhered to; and we trust induce our patrons to be punctual in remittances; which, when *post paid*, shall be at our risk.

Communications to the editor, who conducts this work gratuitously, will be thankfully received, if forwarded without expense to him; and used in such a manner as he may judge most conducive to the public good.

Bank notes, received at par in the residences of our subscribers, are considered as lawful tender. The editors of papers which are exchanged with the Philadelphian, are respectfully invited to give this notice one insertion; and when requested, we shall feel bound to return the compliment.

WM. F. GEDDES, *Proprietor.*

BOTANICAL NOTICES OF CEYLON.

The Talipot Tree is one of the most remarkable of the palms, (if it be properly classed with them, as it has been by some); but it is of very rare occurrence; and has been well described by Mr. Spaulding in his journal from this mission. It is usually somewhat taller and larger than the palmyra, is more uniformly erect, and has a much wider spread leaf at top. The circumference of this leaf is indeed such as to cover six or eight persons from the rain, when spread; and yet is so light as to be easily carried in the hand, as it often is, in the shape of a long fan. Natives of distinction often have these umbrella fans handsomely ornamented, borne over their heads by a servant. The tree blossoms and bears fruit but once in its life, and that at the end of about forty years.—The sheath which envelopes the flower is very large, and shoots up from the centre of the leaf-crowned top to the height of fifteen or twenty feet. When it bursts, it is said to make an explosion like the report of a cannon. Afterwards, it shoots forth branches, spreading on every side, and dividing into innumerable stems, like tassels on the top of Indian corn, on which are beatiful yellow flowers, of a strong smell. The whole tuft is a magnificent cone, near thirty feet in height, and half that in diameter. The flowers are succeeded by a small fruit the size of a cherry, but of no use, except to propagate the tree. It is, however, remarkable as an instance of the luxuriance of nature, that, though this singular tree bears fruit but once, and then dies, it then produces seed enough to cover a large tract of country with its progeny.

The Plantain.—In conformation it may claim affinity with the grasses, but in size it is a tree, as it often grows to the height of fifteen or twenty feet. The trunk or stem is foliated and laminated, after the manner of rush-grass or flags; and similar broad-bladed leaves are thrown out from the top of the stem, every lamina of the stem, ending at the top in one of these leaves, which are very wide, and often eight or ten feet in length. The whole stem, (the larger being from two to three feet in circumference at the bottom), is formed of the layers, one upon the other, each having distinct organisation, and supporting its own leaf by a moisture carried up through sets of small cells, resembling those of a honey comb, and covered with the finest strainers. In the centre of all, the fruit stem rises, when the tree is about a year old, and shows itself at the top in a large conical purple flower, with numerous petals, which fall off one by one, after the fruit has begun to appear under them on the stem. The fruit, in shape and size like a cucumber, but smooth, comes out on double combs, connected with the stem, containing from five to fifteen or twenty plantains, while there are ten or twelve combs on one stem. After bearing once, the tree dies, and fresh shoots, which have sprung from its roots, take its place.

Next to the palmyra, the plantain is the bread fruit of Jaffna. It affords rich and nutritious food, pleasant alike to natives and foreigners; and may be used when green, as a vegetable, or when ripe, boiled or eaten raw. One of the varieties, (for there are not less than eight or ten), when well ripened and boiled, is not much unlike roasted apples; while others, in their natural state, often taste somewhat like pears. As a general remark, however, all the fruits here, as in other tropical climates, want the peculiar zest of more northern fruits, are more insipid, especially on a first taste, but are more various, more at command at all seasons, more nourishing, and form much more an important article of sustenance.

VERMONT MINERALS.

It is said there is, in Vermont, inexhaustible quarries of slate, as good as any imported from Wales. Slates would be brought to Boston on a railway; but it is cheaper now to get them from Wales. There is also in Vermont immense formations of pure porcelain clay.—*Boston Pal.*

"Porcelain clay" is found; but we are not quite sure as to the *immensity* of the formations. We have also, steatite, some lead, probably some copper, iron *enough*, copperas enough for the nation, from a single bed, and several more beds that might be opened, and probably *alum* might be made to any desirable extent. Add to these, limestone, marble, some manganese, &c. and lastly, that most valuable of all minerals, *a deep, rich loam.—Vt. Chronicle.*

Rev. Edward Rutledge and Francis L. Hawkes, of Philadelphia, propose to collect facts connected with the early history of the American episcopal church. This they do "for the benefit of the future historian," being "not so presumptuous as to aspire to that office" themselves.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$140 50a141	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	142 50a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	7 50a7 75
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	5 25a5 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 50a12 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 12a9 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a 9	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a48
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	4 75a4 81	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	5 25a5 37	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	3 62a3 75	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 00a1 02	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 02a1 06	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	71a72	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	52a	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	35a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	68a	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	80a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks, - -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank -	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh - -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-2	Hoboken - -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson - -	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City -	do
Newburgh* - -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	All others - -	1-2
Middle District -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County -	1-2	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill - - -	do	Chester County -	1-2
Troy - - -	do	Delaware County -	do
Farmers', Troy* -	do	Reading - -	3-4
Mohawk - - -	do	York - - -	1
Geneva - - -	3-4	Pittsburgh - -	do
Utica - - -	do	Gettysburgh - -	do
Utica Branch - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Auburn - - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ontario - - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Central - - -	do	Greensburgh -	5
Chenango -	stopped	Brownville - -	do
Rochester - -	do	Silver-Lake -	25
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Jefferson County -	do	*Maryland.*	
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Baltimore banks	1-2
Niagara - -	broken	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh - -	do	Snowhill - -	do
Greene county -	do	Princess Ann -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland - -	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath - - -	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville - -	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine - -	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset - -	do	Franklin -	do
Kennebec - -	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy -	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others - -	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank -	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter - -	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others - -	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe - -	5
Berkshire bank	broken	Marietta - -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Steubenville -	do
Farmers', Belchertown	do	Farmers & Mec. -	do
All others - -	1-2	Lancaster - -	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Mount-Pleasant -	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve -	do
Derby - - -	do	Columbus - -	do
Thames - - -	5-8	All others uncert. or	broken
All others - -	1-2	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	5
Pawtucket	stopped	Michigan - -	2
All others	1-2	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston - -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.

Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families*, and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy*, in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity and Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. WILLIAMS & Co. and WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Genesee street.

August 25, 1829. 34

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR,

AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires chearfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits. CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency; and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyteran church in Utica:— UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

Dr. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood*. From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility, Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

UTICA, *August*, 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marsball, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in prononncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and important remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.

NEW-HARTFORD, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fetid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation and *healed the sores perfectly*. Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me wi hout effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.

JAMES BOARDMAN,

Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.

SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. *July*, 1829.

To be had of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Messrs. STORRS & Co. Dr. J. B. MARCHISI, and Messrs. HITCHCOCK & SWAN, Genesee street.

Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it.

G. MARSHALL, Old Post-Office, Utica.

August 25, 1829. 34

GENUINE FRENCH JUJUBE PASTE,

Or, PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, colour, and form. Its use is altogether convenient; between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris, with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral, and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humour in the throat and breast; and is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice. For sale by WARNER & HARVEY.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1829. 50

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

Who wants to see, when 100 *years old?*

M. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a large assortment of *SPECTACLES*, some of which are marked for one hundred years, and for sale at No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, May* 23, 1829. 21

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment, recently fitted up by WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street. It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found.

SMITH COPELAND.

Utica, July 6, 1829. 27

NOTICE,

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

WALKER'S ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Consumption, Asthma, Hooping-Cough, Common Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Quinsey, Catarrh, Cholic, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Hypocondriac Affections, Phthisic, Fits of every kind, Jaundice, Scurvy, and Measles. It is also a preventive of contagion, and extremely efficacious in most cases of debility.

We the subscribers, having used ourselves and in our families, the medicine called the "Essence of Life," prepared by Dr. Serval Walker, of this town, think it a valuable remedy; efficacious, particularly, in coughs, complaints of the lungs, and in the incipient stages of consumption; and do cheerfully recommend it to the public; believing that if those suffering from the above and other similar complaints would make fair trial of it, they would find relief, and an ample reward for their trouble. Dunmerston, Vt. Jan. 29, 1829.

HOSEA BECKLEY, Minister of the Gospel.
ASA KNIGHT. JOSEPH DUNCAN.
A. KEYES, Att'y at Law, Putney, Vt.

Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, Utica. 45

Dr. HOWEL's VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

THE Subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above mentioned Medicines, now present to the public the following articles of Dr. H.'s preparation:—

Golden Tincture of China, for scrofula, incipient consumption, diseases of the liver, bones, ulcers, &c.

Compound Vegetable Tincture, for the cure of obstinate ulcers, scrofulous swellings, tetters, &c. It has cured these complaints, of even eighteen years standing, when every other remedy has failed.

Red Drops, and *Vegetable Lotion*, for the effectual cure of rheumatic pains, fresh wounds, cuts, bruises, burns, frozen feet, &c.

Health Drops, for sickness of the stomach, cholic, fits, gout, and for the general preservation of health.

Family Pills, for the removal and cure of the various diseases incidental to families.

Numerous certificates of the efficacy of the above mentioned articles might be added; but we subjoin only the following, from a resident of this village:—

Having for a considerable time been afflicted with a disease of the lungs, and tried various remedies without any effect, while on a travelling tour for my health, I was induced to make trial of Dr. Howel's Vegetable Medicines, from which I experienced a very beneficial effect; and would without hesitation recommend them to persons afflicted with the diseases for which they are prepared. His Pills I consider a better family medicine than any other with which I am acquainted. Utica, Nov. 6, 1829. WM. BLACKWOOD.

Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, Agents. 45

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations*. The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica. 51

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured by a mortgage bearing date the third day of